THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1872. NUMBER 106.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

CINCINNATI.

The Soreheads in Council.

SPEECHES AND CANVASSING.

Who Lead the Movement.

EVERY MAN A CANDIDATE.

Mingling with Democracy.

GREELEY, ADAMS AND DAVIS.

Nothing Done Yet.

OFFICE-SEEKERS' POW-WOW.

First Day's Business.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, May 1, 1872.

The convention met at 12 M. to-day. No business further than organizing was effected. The lobbies of the principal hotels are crowded to-night by the delegations, discussing the merits of their candidates. A strong interest was developed in the Ohio delegation for Greeley to-night. The Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana and Minnesota party are strongly in favor of Davis. The Eastern States have not yet put forth any name.

THE WOMEN SPEAK.

Mrs. Gordon was the centre of a coterie at the Burnet House to-night, and declared that unless the platform of the convention embraced some live issues, such as woman's suffrage, they would call a convention in New York and nominate an independent candidate. Mrs. Stanton was about to speak, when the meeting was interrupted by the entrance of two policemen, who stopped the proceedings. There is no harmonious action; everything is in a chaos of confusion; great excitement is prevalent, and all anxiously await further developements. A.

(By Associated Press.)

CINCINNATI, May 1.—The Exposition Hall has been elaborately prepared and tastefully decorated for the occasion, at considerable expense, which is due to the efforts of Major A. T. Goshorn, of the Citizens' Committee, with Col. Geo. Ward Nichols and Bellamy Storer, Jr., of the Committee of Arrangements. Under the alterations and additions planned by these gentlemen the hall was so greatly improved that not only were the serious difficulties overcome which had been apprehended relative to the defective capacity, but the speakers could be distinctly heard in every part of the building. The chair in which John Adams sat when he signed the Declaration of Independence is to be used by the President of the Convention. By the time of meeting the body of the hall was filled with delegates, while the galleries were rapidly filling with citizen spectators, among whom was included a goodly sprinkling of ladies. At 12 o'clock, at last, the great gathering that is to shape to a considerable extent the future destinies of the country has assembled. The event is memorable and the sight deeply interesting. The cheers of the multitudinous host and the strains of music with which the vast hall has been filled for the last hour have ceased and Col. Grosvenor announces in the usual form that the Convention will "please come to order."

After which he addressed the assemblage as follows:

COL. GROSVENOR'S SPEECH.

As Chairman of the Liberal Republican Committee, appointed by the Liberal Republican State Committee of Missouri, by which this Convention was called, it is my pleasure, gentlemen, to call to order this Convention. Originated in a single State, it has now enrolled in its ranks the lives and worthy representatives of the Republican party, in every State of the Union. [Applause.] Nothing can prove more effectually the depth and strength of the public sentiment to which we have appealed than the fact that the call, originated so informally, originated in a State by no means the largest or the most potent in political affairs, has led to a Convention acknowledged now by all to be not only the largest in point of numbers ever assembled, but the truest representative of the popular sentiment. [Applause.] Our appeal to the country, it appears then was based upon a correct judgment of public feeling and public need. [Applause.] It is so organized as to embody that will of the people which after all *does* rule and *shall* rule these United States. Men from that State who took the risk of calling such a Convention are here to-day, confident in its success and confident that the wisdom of the delegations here assembled—the wisdom and the will of the people of the United States will make its action a success on November next. [Applause.] I need not make here the usual appeal for harmony. Men who have surrendered their share in a victorious party because of their conviction of duty, will not come here to struggle for personal preference [applause]. These preferences we lay upon the altar of our common cause. All else, save these conviction of duty we can surrender, but these are our weapons and we do not propose to throw them away in order to fight battles [applause]. I am and firm in the belief gentlemen, that this Convention, called originally for consultation, will act so wisely that the people of the United States who stand behind it waiting, and ready to sustain it if it acts wisely, will give triumph, and I am in the firm belief that they will meet that demand which is felt all over the country, for something more than consultation, for a harmony, who shall represent principles [applause] and you to go forward with us to organize for that struggle against the power which has so long and so injuriously controlled the party organization, a political power. [Loud Applause]. Gentlemen, by the direction of the Executive Committee, I have the honor to name as your temporary Chairman, Judge Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, (Applause). The motion was carried unanimously.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT MATTHEWS.

Mr. Matthews on coming forward, said it is no affectation on my part to say to you that it is impossible for me to express the deep sensibility with which I have received this unexpected and most distinguished mark of your consideration. The feeling of embarrassment in discharging the duties of Chairman in the preliminary organization of a body, which I believe and trust to be memorable in the history of party and politics in this country, is altogether unreserved, and I assume the position conferred by the suddenness of the invitation, to assume those duties properly or to preface them with remarks, which under other circumstances might be considered improper. To avoid such a misconception nevertheless, and your wonderful presence inspires a thought or two, which perhaps I will not be trespassing too much upon your attention now to express, I will do so briefly. [Applause.] Of course gentlemen it would not be becoming in me, nor prudent to assume at the outset the role of the prophet, for "I am neither prophet nor the son of a prophet," and no man yet can tell what may be the issues of your deliberations, or the result to which your conclusions will tend; and, as I think, experience many certain results within scope of the present prediction, there are some things which I know can be safely affirmed with respect to this convention. The time has come when it is the sense of an exceedingly large and influential portion of the American people that they are determined that they will not longer be dogs to wear the collar of a party. [Applause.] We have assembled ourselves together, gentlemen, under a call limiting our character as Republicans, as those who have heretofore, in the divisions of party politics, been designated as members of the Republican party. I am not ashamed to have borne that name with thousands of others whose previous party affiliation might have led them otherwise but who united, almost unconsciously and involuntarily, by the overpowering force of the public sentiment and history of the country, with others who constituted that party, rallied at the call of the country, when the integrity of the Union was assailed by the spirit and arms of secession, for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of the nation, that was successfully accomplished. The great achievement of your struggle has been inbedded not only in the hearts and habits and the constitutions of the whole people, but have now become perpetually a part of our fundamental law, establishing forever the unassailability of the Union and integrity of the nation, and with it the principle of political equality of all citizens before the law. [Applause.] So far as the Republican party, under the providence of God, was instrumental in accomplishing that work, they are entitled to, and will receive the congratulations of this generation and the approval of generations to come. [Applause.] Now, then, since this uprising of the Republican party has done so well in the past why not trust it for the future? I see in this assemblage, in this rebellion against the Republican party, the highest eulogy that can be pronounced upon the principles of that party. [Applause.] Because it has conscious integrity sufficient left to begin the work of re forming itself, by itself. [Applause.] Parties, in this country cannot live on their reputation. It was remarked, I believe, by Sir Walter Raleigh, in reference to the pride of ancestry, that those who boasted most of their ancestors were like the plant which he had discovered in America, the best part was under ground. [Laughter.] It is not because the Republican party has done good things that it deserves to live but only as it shows a present ability to continue the work of reform by the application of the same principles with which it achieved its past success. [Applause.] But because those who have succeeded in obtaining control of its organization and machinery for diverting it from its legitimate objects and purposes, that we are here to-day, to call back those who have wandered, and recall those who are willing to work with us to restore those principles to their proper primacy. One of the deep and earnest convictions which has spread universally, almost, through the hearts of the American people, and out of which this movement originates, is this, that the war of the rebellion is ended and that peace has come, [Applause], and that as the war has ended so ought military rule and military principles (cries of "good, good" and loud cheers) so ought every thing that is arbitrary so ought every thing that corrupts, every thing that keeps alive and fans the embers of the dying and-ought-to-be-dead past. The cry came up four years ago, and it was thought to be an auspicious omen, the coming of that time which we have looked for in vain, when it was said, "let us have peace;" but we have not had peace. Look at the South to-day. What a spectacle we have. The example of the so-called civil government bankrupting the communities they affect to represent. Powers assumed by strangers and not conferred by the voice of the people, and not for the purpose of restoring the prosperity of those battle-grazed fields, but for corruptly enriching the men who think that power and office belong to them as property, and make it a boast. In every department of the government the slow poison of corruption, only not sufficiently slow, seems to have paraded the whole civil and political administration of the country from the head to the foot. [Applause.] It is because Republicans with pallor, with reluctance, with sorrow, and regret, see, and know, and experience this condition of public affairs that they have felt that they could no longer afford the responsibility of partnership in such a wrong (applause). But it was their duty to find and organize the column out, in order to restore all the blessings of good government, sound go ernment, just government, honest government (applause); but I am delaying you much longer than I intended. You have a great work before you, a work of an exampled difficulty. Let us not conceal it from ourselves. You are called together contrary to precedent as a mass convention. Our next duty is therefore to organize for that end, organize your body so that it may speak with authority, of just and equal representation, of all opinion, and of all interests. That is the work to which you are now summoned. It is my privilege, I may now add so frequently to withstand the voices of those who were against me that you must take no exception if I to-day resist the voices of those who seem to be in my favor. There is some practical business to be done, and there is very little time for doing it, and you must bear with me, in the audience, to my own judgment. I conclude by simply seconding the motion that we do now adjourn. [Loud cheers and laughter.]

Amid cries for Cassius M. Clay and other noted speakers, the Chairman announced that the Convention stood adjourned until ten o'clock Thursday morning.

AFTER THE CONVENTION—GREELEY'S CHANCES.

After the close of the sharp session of the convention at Exposition Hall, the work of canvassing for a President began in earnest. Friends of the hopes of the friends of Mr. Greeley were very much exalted, and for a time the support which before had seemed so earnest for Judge Davis appeared to have been transferred to Mr. Greeley. The support of the Democracy was assured in a very hearty manner in the editorial columns of the *Enquirer*. That paper said, "The marked favor into which the name of Mr. Greeley has grown in the last twenty-four hours is the most pronounced fact yet developed in the extraordinary gathering in this city. We find a rapidly increasing feeling in his behalf confined to no State or section; but coming to us from all quarters of the Union, and still more significant, no antagonism; while the friends of the other candidates push their cause with zeal and fervor. No one has an unkind word to say against the philosopher and statesman of the Tribune. Friends are earnest and enthusiastic, and declare that with him as the candidate, the fires of 1840 would be kindled and an overwhelming victory be assured. It is difficult that he would get from fifty to one hundred thousand Republican votes in Pennsylvania, and more in New York, and that in Ohio and the West generally his name would excite great enthusiasm. Southern delegates are disposed to look favorably on all of the candidates suggested in that section, and affirm that with him they could secure 120 electoral votes. It is not probable that he is the second choice of the friends of the other candidates, and at this hour it looks as though Mr. Greeley would be nominated. The enthusiasm for him among parts of delegations, certainly, has been quite marked, but would New York stand up to him? has been asked.

CAUCUS OF NEW YORK DELEGATES.

To determine that question, a meeting of delegation of that State was held this afternoon, and it proved to be very exciting. About one hundred and twenty-five members were present. Waldo Hutchings was called to the chair, and John Cochrane, from the committee on the subject, reported the following:

Resolved, That the New York delegation shall be heard upon all questions affecting candidates in the delegate Convention, through the voice of its Chairman or person designated by the delegation for that purpose.

Resolved, That the delegation from New York cast its entire vote for Horace Greeley, for President, until such time as twenty delegates shall make a request to the chairman to withdraw. In which event no vote shall be cast as a majority of delegation shall direct, provided the convention shall adopt a different method of proceeding.

At the suggestion of Judge Hoffman we put the question to a vote and it seemed carried. A division was called, a divided minority ranging themselves in affirmative. The Chair announced the resolution adopted, amid cries of "second," "second," which was declared. Finally on an appeal from the decision of the Chair, a count was had and showed 99 in favor of the resolution, to 22 against it. The first resolution was then adopted and a recess taken until eight o'clock to-night.

EVENING SESSION OF THE NEW YORK CAUCUS.

The New York delegation caucus resumed its session at eight o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Cochrane reported a list of delegates selected to represent the State in the delegate convention as follows: Henry R. Selden, John Cochrane, Wm. Dorshimer, Archibald M. Bliss, Waldo Hutchings, Theodore Tilton, Charles W. Godard, H. B. Moore, Wm. C. Boone, D. R. L. Moore, Wm. M. Grosbeck, Nelson Cross, Morris Ellinger, George W. Palmer, Fernando Trand, Frank Leslie, Dr. H. Gercke, Henry D. Lloyd, Wm. T. Ashman, Paul Schuttner, W. Atkinson, Geo. H. Yuenfeld, Ethan Allen, Carl Glaubensk, John C. Ferguson, H. Snouris, G. Burt, C. St. John, Jr., Wm. J. Hilton, J. S. Douglass, J. M. Hasbrook, E. G. Fowler, M. L. Feakins, Leman Thompson, D. E. Parks, Joseph O. Hochgeitner, George Schmidt, Charles E. A. Merritt, S. W. Hydes, Chas. A. Lambert, James R. Thompson, James R. Allaben, Albert Smith, George W. Flower, George C. Brayder, Jacob Barlen, Martin Thatcher, William F. Raymond, Alfred Wilkinson, Sinclair Tousey, Otis Call, E. E. Hazard, William A. Dinehart, Chas Storrs, B. D. Bignall, Edward F. Jones, Thomas Baines, Edward R. Reynolds, Walter Hicks, J. D. Bradley, Henry D. Tucker, Henry C. Take, C. M. Horton, Albert Seigel, Aug. F. Allen, W. E. C. Topliff.

In response to a question Mr. Cochrane said thus far several districts not been represented have and delegates had been selected to-day from them present from their neighborhood as near as possible.

Mr. Tousey said before the question taken on adopting the report he had an inquiry to make of Mr. Lloyd upon the point as to how he would not vote for Greeley. On the response would depend his (Tousey's) action in regard to the report; he asked Mr. Lloyd through the chair whether he had obeyed the instructions adopted to-day and to be published to-morrow New York' voices should be a unit for Horace Greeley. Mr. Lloyd was silent and several gentlemen interposed to object to catechism.

Mr. Tousey called them to order claiming the floor until his question was answered.

Theodore Tilton—Mr. President: If any gentleman were to rise and question me either directly or through the Chair as to how I would vote as a delegate I would remain silent until the day of doom. [Applause.]

A delegate inquired if Doucey had a right to hold the floor for that very indefinite time when Lloyd should speak to the point.

Mr. Tousey said as the gentleman did not reply, he now moved to substitute the name of Joseph H. Toole for that of Lloyd in order that New York's entire sixty-eight votes might be cast for Greeley.

Ethan Allen regretted the motion because it assumed that Mr. Lloyd would disregard dishonorable the solemn obligations imposed upon him by the instructions of the delegation. As a gentleman, if he accepted the appointment as delegate in presence or in the full knowledge of those instructions, would be bound by every principle of honor to obey them.

Mr. Cochrane opposed the motion and urged that if Mr. Lloyd so desired he could not cast his voice against the instructions, and if he did it would not be received, but it the contingency provided for should happen from New York as numbering the delegations to vote as a unit of course Lloyd would be at liberty to vote as he pleased.

The question being taken Mr. Tousey's motion was lost, ayes 34, nayes uncounted, so it was declared.

By authority of Henry C. Lake his name was withdrawn, and John M. Pomeroy substituted. The report as amended was then adopted, and Mr. Allen read a letter from New York as announcing the *Herald* out strongly for Greeley for President, (Applause and Laughter.) Adjourned.

THE OTHER CANDIDATES.

Notwithstanding the furore for Greeley, the friends of Judge Davis continue confident and report the Virginia and part of the Iowa delegation added to his support. This evening, Pennsylvania reported solidly for Davis, and Davis after casting a complimentary vote for Curtin, with a hope that the ticket would be Davis and Curtin. It is the opinion of Ben Perley Poore and others that Davis is still the strongest candidate. On the other hand Ohio and New England supporters of Adams have been at work and in a meeting of the delegations of Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin, it was voted to support Adams solidly. Indiana has been added to and also counted in for Adams so that it was claimed that he would be nominated on an early ballot; but up to this hour the vote of Indiana stands divided for President, Hendricks and Julian for Vice President. Then the result is that Adams, Davis and Greeley remain prominently before the Convention with nearly equal strength, and that Trumbull, Palmer, Brown, Chase, Fenton and other candidates are virtually out of the way.

LETTER FROM JUDGE CHASE.

Hon. Fleming Ball, publishes the following letter, privately addressed to him by Chief Justice Chase:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1872.—My Dear Mr. Ball.—I was delighted to receive your letter and to have your assurance that you are well again. My engivelions are the same as yours, that sickness rightly improved is among the greatest blessings our Heavenly Father vouchsafes to us. It calls from sin and stimulates to duty. I gratefully thank God for sickness. My views as to the proposed Cincinnati Convention, which you ask for, are not very clear. My opinion is that the people will not dictate their preferences, at least, perhaps to nominate. They should act so as to insure Democratic co-operation. You ask whether I would, under any circumstance, accept a nomination for the presidency. I should not, but I do not seek it. If the nomination is thought by those entitled to judge the best means of uniting the friends of reform and amnesty, whether Republican or Democrat, I shall have no right to decline it. If not, I do not want it.

Faithfully, your friend,

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There is still much anxiety among the friends of the liberal movement in relation to the tariff plank in the platform; last night the prospect of an understanding was dark; to-day there was a growing feeling that the convention ought to declare itself on the tariff question but would leave it to the people of the districts to settle in accordance with Mr. Greeley's understanding and wishes.

Reunion and Reform Convention.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—The long looked for day for the assembling of the two Conventions came in with lowering skies. At times during the morning there was a dashing rain, which somewhat interfered with out-door movements. The trains of the night preceding and the early morning had brought many reinforcements, so that the well-filled city of the evening before had few places at the hotels where the freshly arrived could find comfortable rooms.

Mozart Hall, where the Reunion and Reform Convention was to be held, did not fill up rapidly, and until the hour arrived for the opening of the Convention there were comparatively few persons present.

At twenty minutes after ten the number had swelled to four or five hundred. At this hour Judge William E. Caldwell, President of the Cincinnati Reunion and Reform Association, called the Convention to order and nominated J. B. Stallo, of Cincinnati, temporary President. Judge Stallo, on appearing on the stage, was received with considerable applause. He then delivered the following address:

"You are all aware that in another and larger hall in this city there is now, or soon will be, a gathering of other men who have come here substantially for the same purpose which has brought you to this room; like us, they are intent upon restoring the government to its constitutional foundations, like us, they propose not only to reform abuses, but to remove the conditions from which these abuses have sprung; like us, they are about to protest against the perversion of public instrumentalities to private ends; (cheer); like us, they propose to search for the natural and immutable laws which govern the growth of industry and the production of wealth, and, as far as may be, to see to it that our statutes shall be a simple expression of these laws; like us, they love the Union and insist upon the preservation of the equal rights of all the citizens of the Republic. But unlike us, while they concede that there is both community of interests and identity of purpose between Liberal Democrats and Liberal Republicans, and while they themselves harbor no distrust against any one because he chooses to call himself by another name, they fear lest there might still be a lurking disquietude among those whose sons or brothers lately bore arms in defense of the Union, because of the proposed open fraternity of the Republicans with those who do not choose to assume the Republican name. I believe that in this they are mistaken; that in the generous trust of the people is even larger, if possible, than ours. We had hoped to stand by their side on the platform at Industrial Hall, as we already stand on the same platform of principles, but they deem it wiser for the present not to admit us. While we regret to differ from their judgment in this one matter, we acquiesce in their determination; but we know that as we travel towards the same goal we will very soon find ourselves on the same broad road. And I hope that before this Convention adjourns you will send them your greeting, and inform them that your arms are open and that we are ready at all times to receive them, whether in the enclosure selected by them, or on the open ground chosen by us. The Liberal Republican and Liberal Democrat look up to the same stars in the same sky above them, and in these stars it is written that, as there is no truth, there must also be open union between them. And now, thanking you sincerely for the patience with which you have listened to me, I await the further pleasure of this Convention."

On motion of E. W. Kittridge, of Ohio, there was authorized the appointment of a Committee on Permanent Organization, consisting of one from each State; the representatives from each State to recommend some member to represent them on the committee. The committee was subsequently directed to provide for the order of business.

Captain J. P. Sautmyer, of Ohio, Joshua Sharp, of Wisconsin, and C. A. Buckingham, of Illinois, were appointed temporary Secretaries. A motion prevailed for a call of States, and after the call of Maine a motion was made to postpone the call until the next session, at eleven o'clock a recess was taken until three o'clock. The number present had very considerably increased during the session.

The chair occupied by General Harrison while President of the United States, and intended for the use of the presiding officer of this Convention, was brought on the platform, but the people did not seem to realize what was transpiring, and there was no ovation.

NEW YORK.

Cardozo and Barnard.

TO BE IMPEACHED.

The Governor's Veto.

NEW YORK, MAY 1, 1872.

JOHN STUART MILL ON THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The *Tribune* says, in reply to an inquiry, that Mr. John Stuart Mill writes as follows respecting the Treaty of Washington:

AVIGNON, March 24.—It is perfectly true that the unfortunate differences in the interpretation put upon the Treaty of Washington by the two parties does not appear to me to be a proper subject for reference to arbitration by the very arbitrators provided by the treaty, but that the two parties cannot agree upon some other tribunal. If there is any value at all in the principle of international arbitration, there is no subject to which that principle can be more fittingly applied to than that of determining the true sense of our international engagement. We may regret that this method of settling our national differences should not be subjected to so severe a trial as in New York's entire sixty-eight votes might be cast for Greeley.

Ethan Allen regretted the motion because it assumed that Mr. Lloyd would disregard dishonorable the solemn obligations imposed upon him by the instructions of the delegation. As a gentleman, if he accepted the appointment as delegate in presence or in the full knowledge of those instructions, would be bound by every principle of honor to obey them.

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"You are all aware that in another and larger hall in this city there is now, or soon will be, a gathering of other men who have come here substantially for the same purpose which has brought you to this room; like us, they are intent upon restoring the government to its constitutional foundations, like us, they propose not only to reform abuses, but to remove the conditions from which these abuses have sprung; like us, they are about to protest against the perversion of public instrumentalities to private ends; (cheer); like us, they propose to search for the natural and immutable laws which govern the growth of industry and the production of wealth, and, as far as may be, to see to it that our statutes shall be a simple expression of these laws; like us, they love the Union and insist upon the preservation of the equal rights of

THE CAPITAL.

Public Debt Statement.

A NUT FOR "LIBERALS."

Reduction of $12,588,088.

THE SPANISH WAR RUMOR.

Minister Sickles' Instructions.

CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1872.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The public debt statement for April is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,388,771,100
Five per cent.	414,567,300
Total coin bonds	1,803,344,400
Lawful money debt	28,320,000
Matured debt	20,487,427
Legal tender notes	356,000,871
Fractional currency	45,176,650
Coin certificates	25,304,180
Total without interest	2,278,810,088
Total debt	2,821,072,379
Local interest	44,054,780
Cash in the Treasury, coin	108,963,788
Currency	14,370,199
Total in the Treasury	123,328,928
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,197,743,440
Decrease during the month	12,588,088
Bonds issued Pacific Railway Co.,	
Interest payable in lawful money	64,623,512
7-30, principal outstanding	1,292,450
Interest matured yet not paid	14,631,800
Interest paid by United States	
Interest re-paid by transportation, mails, &c	3,617,152
Balance of interest paid by United States	11,020,718

The supplementary public debt statement which will be issued to-morrow, shows the decrease in the monthly interest charges for March, 1872, to be $1,578,340. The payments made from the treasury by warrants during April were as follows: On account for civil and miscellaneous expenses, $4,184,920.1; war, $2,000,945; navy, $1,447,215; interest on public debt, $8,000,945; interior pensions and Indians, $800,262; total, $8,442,073. The above does not include payments made on account of interests on the principal of the public debt.

THE "WAR WITH SPAIN" RUMOR.

It having been published in a morning paper that war with Spain was inevitable, and that General Sickles had been instructed to demand a passport on his arrival at Madrid, several members of Congress and others during the morning hour made inquiry at official sources with regard to the matter, and the following facts were ascertained:

Minister Sickles took out with him instructions in relation to the release of Dr. Howard, in the event of the latter's conviction and sentence to death, to our Charge D'Affaires. Mr. Adee, urging the release of Dr. Howard who, according to official information received yesterday, is still at Cadiz and well treated, awaiting the result of the pending negotiations between the two countries and further investigation of the case by the Spanish Government. The resolution in behalf of Dr. Howard, which passed the House of Representatives, however, did not reach secretary Fish until Monday, and therefore did not form a basis for, or any part of the instructions of Minister Sickles, who left this country for Spain on Sunday last. The immediate object of the return of Minister Sickles to Madrid is to bring home several members of his family, and to present his letter of recal, he having some time ago contemplated a withdrawal of the mission, which has already been somewhat delayed, but will not be appointed for some time, and this may depend on the conduct of the Spanish Government on the question pending.

INDIRECT DAMAGES.

It is ascertained from authentic sources that while the Government of Great Britain awards, and will not withdraw the claims for indirect damages before the Geneva Board of Arbitration, it has been signified to Great Britain that no money award is anticipated, or desired, but a decision of principles to be observed in future by nations in the matter of the duties and obligations of neutrals. Should Great Britain propose to stipulate that in the event of a war in which she should be a belligerent and the United States a neutral, she would make no claims of indirect damages for the failure of the United States to observe their neutral duties, this would be accepted as settling the point at issue, and the United States would not insist on claims from progressing for a hundred award for indirect claims before the Geneva tribunal. It is not known whether such agreement will, or can be reached, as the United states has made no proposal, but it is understood that such would be opposed by Great Britain, it would be accepted as honorable to both nations. This beyond doubt is the extent of what our Government has thought possible, or would accept.

CERTIFICATES CALLED IN.

The acting Secretary of the Treasury to-day called in $1,500,000 three per cent. certificates, on which interest will cease 50th January, 1872. They include all outstanding certificates of $5,000 each, between the numbers 3017 and 3819 inclusive, and of $1,000 each, numbers 3218 and 3251 inclusive. They are all dated from 1st August, 1868, to 10th August, 1868. This will leave $12,345,000 3 per cent. certificates not called in.

THE TEA AND COFFEE TAX ABOLISHED.

The Senate amendment to the House bill, abolishing the duties on tea and coffee, and making bill take effect on the first of July next, was concurred in by a large majority on a division, the yeas and nays being refused. The bill now goes to the President for approval.

The President has approved the bill repealing the tax on tea and coffee.

EXECUTIVE SESSION—NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Solomon Starr, Receiver of Public Moneys, Helena, Montana; William C. Caldwell, Register of the Land Office, Helena, Montana; Wm. F. Hech, Register of Western District of Nebraska; E. B. Watson, Register, Lankton, Oregon.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Meeting of the Cincinnati Convention—The Men who make "Sentiment" from Washington—The Objections to General Grant's Administration—Who Makes Them and for What Purpose.

From an occasional Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1872.

By the time this may reach your numerous readers, the gathering of Chiefs and Sachems at Cincinnati will have been made, and what they will or will not do, will be foreshadowed. It is difficult on the eve of an event of this kind, to write a letter from the political Capital of the Republic and not make that event the staple of your epistle. To those of us who live in neighborly communion with the simple minded, straight-forward, honest, unostentatious President of to-day, it is almost impossible to conceive of the bitterness of those who write from here in the interests of the so-called "Liberal" Republican movement. But let us not attribute it all to depravity. There are scores of men here who appear to have no way of living except on lying. You can go out here any day and for five dollars buy a letter for publication over the name of any one of a dozen men, they can be produced. Then you must know that most of the bitterness arises from the disappointed greed of office seekers. It was the same at the end of the last four years and it will be the same again. It would have been worse at the end of Johnson's, "if it were possible for the human mind to conceive anything worse than his administration. There are regiments of men who drew their pay while in the field, always except in Washington. They came here for office —anything from a first-class mission to a pair of cast-off breeches. They board at the Arlington the first week; the second they take a secondclass hotel; the third they are in lodgings and board "around"; the fourth, they watch for free lunches at Oyster Bay. By this time they begin to suspect that their patriotism is not to be appreciated, and as anything is better than nothing, they write letters to the Tribune or Rise to the "Rams Horn of Liberty," a scathing article on Gen. Grant and the corruptions of his administration! And of such are—the "Liberal" Republican letters written in many instances. This gives you a class.

I happen to know of one instance in point: a man caused word to reach Gen. Grant that unless certain steps were taken by him, a newspaper of some importance would come out against him. The answer was characteristic. "*Let it come.*"

But leaving these; what answer can be made to the plausible objections to the Administration which are so industriously worked up?

1st. They complain of the appointments. But the Senate confirms his nominations! and, moreover, the members of Congress farm out the offices and dictate to the President his nominations, and when he honestly tries the *Civil Service Reform* remedy, what do you see? The very complainers with all the zest fly in his face. I read in the *Independent* the very first sentence in a true statement of facts from here, thus:

"The President is left by Congress to struggle unaided and alone for the reform of the civil service. He asked for a paltry $50,000 for the appropriation of $50,000 to enable him to thoroughly prosecute the plan of the Commission, or so reduce it that the expenses of the advisory and examination boards cannot be paid. Second, the House, when a bill was up the purpose of which was to stop the importunities of members of Congress for office, after two days' debate, on the first opportunity voted to recommit the bill, or in short, kicked it out of Congress for the session.

Your "Liberals" *might* find fault with Congress, but they don't. General Grant is the great sinner! Your M. C.'s in the "Liberal" movement are for reform so long as they are not called upon to practice it!

Now, I have taken the time to collate the whole body of Gen. Grant's offences as set forth by the *Tribune* and its compeers, and allow me here to give the result as I find it.

1st. His appointments, and of that I have spoken above.

2d. "Revenue reform!" and what has he to do with that but obey the laws as they are made? What, in fact, *could* he do, since the whole thing is in his own hands, which would at the same time please H. G. and the British free trade and ten-cents-a-day-for-labor party, now fighting under the same "liberal" banner?

3d. Restoration of political rights to the disfranchised of the rebellion.

But who defeated the measure to that end in the Senate which the President in his message recommended? Is our President responsible for that? Or suppose you give him a new chance to propose a measure of amnesty, what for either form or substance shall that be which shall at the same time meet the approval of Senator Sumner and of the man who fled from Richmond to bail Jeff. Davis?

Now, truly, the four points above named are all I can find in the Liberal indictment.

But what does labor in Pennsylvania say? What does the mechanic and farmer say in this time of prosperity and well requited toil? What does the world say to taxation reduced by the four-score millions in these years of President Grant, and more than THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS of the public debt wiped out?

There is but one answer and that you will hear at Philadelphia in June and at the polls in November.

SENEX.

The enterprising firm of J. R. Weldin & Co., are now printing the finest specimens of cards, bill heads, envelopes, wedding invitations, &c., that we have ever seen—in fact their work looks more like the fine engraved. The reason is that they use printing from a new style of type, just invented and just received by this enterprising firm. They print at astonishingly low rates and warrant all work to give satisfaction.

8:7:TH.

FIER, DANNALS & CO.'S alchas won a wide reputation for its elegant flavor, brilliant color and beautiful white crystals. Their bottled ales are equal to English and Scotch.

Business men and merchants, we guarantee the largest assortment of office stationery, at lowest rates. J. R. Weldin & Co., 101 Wood street.

Wedding Invitations, printed or engraved, by J. R. Weldin & Co., 101 Wood street.

Cards, bill heads, letter heads, neatly printed, by J. R. Weldin & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, TO LET, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than THIRTY CENTS.

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THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1872.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. SAMUEL TODD, Cumberland.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. M'ALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Mercer;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
WILLIAM WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 43f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

WHY are our streets not properly cleaned? Is it the fault of the Commissioner, or of Councils, in not giving him sufficient means? We would like to have these questions answered, as the condition of our streets is a disgrace to the city.

NOTHING was done yesterday in the "Liberal" Convention at Cincinnati, beyond the selection of temporary Chairman, that dubious honor falling upon Judge Stanley Matthews, of Ohio. The real work begins to-day. We shall publish full proceedings to-morrow.

WE have the best of evidence that the Democracy will not accept the Cincinnati nominees, the great mass of Republicans will also repudiate them, and we can see no prospect ahead for them, except a gracious withdrawal, whereby the party can unite in the support of the Philadelphia ticket.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* thinks Greeley will be nominated to-day for the first place on the Liberal ticket, and has this to say of Col. Thomas A. Scott, its former candidate for the Presidency. It is very unkind:

"We are not a little surprised to find that our old friend Tom Scott is looming up before the Liberal Convention. The Pennsylvania delegation proposes to start him along after Curtin is slain. We wish Thomas well, but the country didn't encourage us when we were engaged in presenting his claims as a Liberal candidate, and our time is too much occupied now."

AS WE WRITE, the Cincinnati Convention is being called to order, and the skies have suddenly been overcast with black and portentous clouds, indicative of a storm, during which all outside work of man must cease. Is it a premonition of that coming storm, which is to break and dissolve the puny efforts of the body which is gathered to-day at Cincinnati, bent on the destruction of the grand old Republican party? The skies are as ominous, as the movement is ill conceived, ungracious in its purposes, and unacceptable to the people.

POOR TWEED! He has not only been made out what Forepaugh might style a grand aggregation thief, but viewing his downfall, his own old friends and confederated cronies have cruelly deserted him, and cast him out of their circle as though he were a very dog. Even Tammany, within whose charmed ring, he above all men was honored and petted, has coldly turned upon and thrown him out of the Presidential chair in which he so long in more brilliant days luxuriated and directed. Tweed may be set up as the frightful example before all dishonest politicians. There was a day when he could turn his hand and make his power felt all through the great State of New York. He was no more honest then than now; but a thief undiscovered is an honest man in public opinion until he is found out and exposed. There are many Tweeds, both great and small, in our country who should take to heart the old maxim which the dethroned chief now thinks true, that "honesty is the best policy."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, a magazine hitherto strongly Republican in its sentiments, begins to give signs of Summerism. We do not wish to quarrel with it on that score, however, but simply use the fact as a text to what follows. A little while ago Thomas Nast was heralded by this same good judge as foremost among the leading engravers and caricaturists. In his cuts, in *Harper's Weekly*, illustrative of the Tammany conspiracy, acknowledged by all as potent in arousing public scorn and condemnation against the thieves, he was universally pronounced a genius, an artist, and a wonderful example of power as a successful caricaturist by the *Atlantic* along with the rest of the world. Now, Nast has changed the subject of his satirical study, and deals severe blows at the little band of sorcheads, of whom, unfortunately for himself, Sumner is thought to be one, when, PRESTO change, the *Atlantic* suddenly discovers that he is not an artist at all, not by any means a genius, and fast loosing what little reputation he had acquired as a delineator and skilful manipulator of the chisel and pencil. We imagine that the unbiased man who looks at the cuts in *Harper's Weekly* will conclude differently from the spruce little Italian editor of the *Atlantic*. Thomas Nast is a genius and an artist, and all this little fellow can say will not change that fact.

AS A CHOICE bit of news, we print the following from the Beaver *Argus*. We are assured by reliable gentleman that the despatch is genuine, and it tells the sentiment of the pending contest in the Beaver Senatorial district. Rutan says it already "looks squally" for him, and cries out to Quay, "help me, Cassius, or I sink." But how does it look for Cassius, who, it appears, was on his way to Cincinnati? Is M. S. Quay a confederate of Aleck McClure in his attempt to break up the Republican party of Pennsylvania, and carry the State against Grant? We hope the *Radical* will explain in its next issue. In the meantime read the following interesting correspondence:

ROCHESTER, PA., April 29, 1872.

Ed. Argus.—An editorial in the *Radical* of last week, headed "The Cincinnati Convention," is evidently intended to cover moccasin tracks, as the following telegram will show:

BEAVER, April 24, 1872.

COL. M. S. QUAY, *42 Girard House, Phila.:*

"Dravo is out for the Senate. Looks squally for me. You cannot go to the Cincinnati Convention. You must come home immediately.

J. S. RUTAN."

[Signed]

Now, Mr. Editor of the *Argus*, you were slightly in error last week in regard to the movements of Mr. Quay. You should have said he went to Philadelphia, and from there to Cincinnati, for, as Rutan's telegram shows, that was his destination. Whether he intended presenting himself there as a delegate, I am not sure, but inclined to the opinion that that was his purpose, but the despatch above quoted checked him up. Isn't he a proper person to attack General Power and General Irwin, for their supposed sympathy with the Republican Reform movement, when all know in this county that *their* Republicanism can be trusted, while *his* would be regarded as worthless in a trade for a section of gingerbread?

X. Y. Z.

After that, we think Mr. Rutan may retire and gracefully yield to John F. Dravo, who will carry the XXVI Senatorial district triumphantly. Rutan cannot be elected in that district if nominated.

THE Albany *Argus* thus disposes of its Democratic fellow, the *World*, in its attempt to fasten Adams on that party:

"We do not know where the *World* has found the evidences of a Democratic preference for Mr. Adams, to the exclusion of the other distinguished men named as the possible choice of the Convention. We do not find among the Senators or Assemblymen or leading officials at Albany any Democrats having such exclusive preference—not one. The same remark is true of the members of the Democratic State Central Committee, as far as we can learn. Our information from Washington is that all of the Democratic delegation from this State disclaim and deplore the position taken by the *World*. We are accustomed to look to the hundred Democratic papers in this State to see what opinions they express. Not one, that we are aware of, has indicated such a preference as the *World* has declared; not one has indorsed the *World*. The most influential papers in the State repudiate its assumptions with indignation. That paper has done some extraordinary things, but never anything so unwarranted as this."

OMINOUS.

The *Tribune* prints the following words in a double leaded column. They evidently mean that unless the Cincinnati Convention comes squarely up to the tariff issue Greeley will not support its nominees. It is useless, at this writing, to speculate on the results, which will doubtless be spread before our readers in to-morrow's issue; but we are firmly of the opinion that Horace Greeley will not forego his life-time opinions and convictions, on account of any mere love for this or that man. It has been hinted that he may be held by the nomination of a tariff man on a free-trade or revenue reform platform. We will not believe it until we are forced to. Read what he says, as follows:

"We judge from our despatches, herewith printed, that a very considerable proportion of the free-traders who have mustered strongly by preconcert at Cincinnati, are resolved to insist on a free-trade plank in the platform of the Liberal Convention. Should they carry their point, we shall have increased respect for their courage, with a low estimate of their discretion. In such case, we trust they will use no ambiguous, juggling phrases, but set forth their exact meaning, in words that will not bear two interpretations. Sooner or later, the country must and will divide on the tariff question; if the free-traders choose to draw the line now, it is their clear right to do so. Their policy will probably be developed to-day."

Unless Cincinnati declares for tariff, Greeley will go for Grant. The above means that, or nothing.

HORACE GREELEY.

The New York *Times* publishes a secret circular letter which was issued and signed by Horace Greeley in 1864, the purpose of which was to secure the withdrawal of Mr. Lincoln from the Presidential candidacy. He had opposed the nominations made at Baltimore with all his might, and after he had suffered a humiliating defeat, and his own ambitious hopes had met with a staggering blow, he concocted this secret plan of undermining the candidates of the party, by spreading dissension and a belief in widespread dissatisfaction. The following is the letter referred to:

NEW YORK, Sept. 2, 1864.

Hon. ——:

YOUR EXCELLENCY: The undersigned have been requested by a body of influential Unionists to communicate with the loyal Governors for the purpose of eliciting replies to the following queries:

1. In your judgment, is the re-election of Mr. Lincoln a probability?

2. In your judgment, can your own State be carried for Mr. Lincoln?

3. In your judgment, do the interests of the Union party, and so of the country, require the substitution of another candidate in place of Mr. Lincoln?

In making these queries we give no opinion of our own, and request yours only for the most private and confidential use.

Yours truly, HORACE GREELEY.

And two others.

The folly of such a letter, at such a time, is only equalled by its deceit. It was well calculated to produce just the state of affairs it appeared to deplore. Mr. Lincoln had received the nomination from the *people*, before the delegates met at Baltimore. If anything was ever made perfectly plain, this was, and there was absolutely no opposition to him inside of the party, except that of a few ambitious and disappointed politicians like Mr. Greeley. In this condition of things he secretly mails his snake-like epistle, asking with bated breath, and in the most confidential way whether the re-election of Mr. Lincoln was probable. He knew, he must have known that it was not only probable, but that it was wholly impossible to prevent it, as the country was clamoring wildly for the contest, and determined on victory without donbt. The replies received to the circular were sufficient to close even his mouth, and the reafter he lent a lukewarm support to Lincoln's election, and the cause of his bleeding country.

Just so it is now, with the single difference that the land is at peace. General Grant's re-nomination and re-election are fully determined on, and all the labors of Horace Greeley and his fellows, will not prevent the consummation. He is with our enemies in this contest, and he would have been there in 1864, had his heart, instead of his head, dictated his course. We are sorry to part with him, and all the more so because he has failed to give us one good excuse for leaving the Republican party. We would fain believe him moved by correct motives instead of false ambition, but we are bound to judge him—as all others—by his record. That record is against him. He fought us covertly in 1864; he battles openly in 1872. This is the difference.

THE SPANISH REVOLT.

The despatches from the seat of war in Spain look threatening, and ominous forebodings are indulged in by the adherents of the young King Amadeus. The latter has given evidence of a determination to defend his throne to the last extremity. He is reported recently to have said, that "not otherwise than embalmed" would he leave the country, to the throne of which he has but lately been called, by an almost unanimous vote of the Cortes. His present antagonist, Don Carlos, is preparing a vast army with which to assert and enforce his claim to the throne. This latest pretender is the third of that name known to the present century. The first was a younger brother of Ferdinand VII, who became King by the abdication of Charles IV in 1808. On ascending the throne he took the title of Charles V, but became the victim of a treasonable plot, into which the army was drawn, and was compelled to flee the country, leaving the Ex-Queen Isabella on the throne in 1834 without a rival.

The second Don Carlos, first appeared before the public in 1860, when he attempted to force the Queen to abdicate in his favor, and failing in that organized a party in his interest. In April of that year Ortega with three thousand troops landed at Valentia, and proclaimed the young Count Montemolin, King, with the title of Charles VI; but again the army revolted, arrested the pretender, and only released him upon promise that he renounced all claim to the throne. Charles VI died a year afterwards, leaving the present contestant the sole survivor and inheritor of his pretensions to the throne. This Don Carlos, who is described as a youth of fair ability, in the twenty-fourth year of his age, has been proclaimed King by the priesthood, and peasantry on the extreme borders of Spain. His assumed title is Charles VII, and he has attempted a bold stroke for what he conceives his rights. If it is true that he has the support of the church, he may make a desperate and bloody struggle, and eventually gain the throne. In all these former contests the church has exercised a large influence, and in most of them determined the issue by their own superior organization. Charles IV, when on the throne, was the champion of the inquisition, and for a time was the close ally of the priesthood, and it was only when he forfeited this friendship that he lost the throne. The present Don Carlos enters the struggle backed by an army of ten thousand men, whose war-cry is "death to the Liberals." This may bring about a coalition between the Republicans and the adherents to the fortunes of Amadeus, which will doubtless prove too powerful for the bigoted Carlists, as between them, they will control the army and the national finances. The bitterness of the Carlists against the King is hardly equalled by that exhibited in any of the former revolts of Spanish subjects, and is compared with the hereditary animosity of the Bourbon and Bonaparte dynasties. The feelings of the outside world, and particularly of Americans, is anything but partial to either faction. The result of the struggle, so far as other nations are concerned, is a matter of perfect indifference, and so long as it shall confine itself to a contest for a throne, the American people can afford to give it little heed. But should the young Republicans, under the brave and eloquent Castellar, strike for independence and liberty, the United States will no longer remain an indifferent and disinterested spectator. In that case we shall shout, "Long live the Republic of Spain."

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

AMERICAN IGNORANCE.—There are some places in our land where the school-master is badly needed, for if figures don't lie, intelligence is not disseminated, over the union as generally, as we have supposed. Advance sheets of Commissioner Caton's Report on Education shows that there are 5,650,000 persons in the United States who can neither read nor write—four-fifths of whom are in the Southern States. Of the Northern States, Ohio has the largest number of minor illiterates, the figures being 47,584. The total number of illiterates in the Western States are: Ohio, 173,149; Indiana, 147,015; Illinois, 135,673; Michigan, 51,304; Wisconsin, 58,265; Iowa, 45,669; Missouri, 222,385; of which 70,622 are colored. Pennsylvania has 222,351 illiterates, and New York 241,132.

The public school system has either been very defective or not taken advantage of in these parts.

SUNDAY LIBRARY OPENING.—A correspondent writing from Philadelphia, gives a rosy picture of the blessings which are enjoyed by the "poor clerk" and others, through the opening of the Mercantile Library on Sunday. "Now, in the second year of the experiment, says the *scribe*," the average attendance is seven hundred. No books are given out on that day, so that the army of employees is dispensed with; a solitary porter waits by the open door, and a grave official sits calmly reading at his desk. When this great cathedral of sixty eight thousand volumes was thrown open to Sunday worshippers, we expected an earthquake, at least! But none was heard from; the decorum of the day prevails in all the corridors, and the seven hundred turn their pages with a reverent hush."

It is possible that the agitation on this question will be revived in our own city, at some future day, and it is well to keep posted of the "reverent hush" and all that, which accompanies the experiment elsewhere.

DETAINING PASSENGERS.—A much vexed question relating to the rights of passengers was decided the other day in the Massachusetts Courts. A traveler took passage on a steamer from Fall River for Philadelphia—first to go to New York by water, and by rail the remainder of the journey. On the way he lost his coupon, and at New York was detained until he paid his fare again, which he did under protest. Subsequently he brought suit against the steamship company, and Judge Putnam, in charging the jury, held that the only recourse for the company in case a traveler refused to pay his fare, was to sue him and recover. They could not detain him unless it was clear that he willfully refused to give up his ticket, and in that case they could only detain him reasonably long enough for an investigation. They could have refused to take him on at first unless he paid his fare, but after he was admitted they were bound to take him to the end of his journey, and then if he failed to pay, sue him.

The jury, under these instructions, found for the plaintiff for $50 damages.

PERSIAN FAMINE.—The famine in Persia, from all accounts, seems to be one of the most appalling calamities that has ever befallen that beautiful country. The people are dying by hundreds daily, notwithstanding all the supplies that have been sent forward from other lands. A missionary correspondent writing home a few days ago to his friends, says: "The people in the villages eat the grass when they can get it, and at the slaughter houses every drop of blood is lapped up or carried away by the starving poor." It is thought however, that with the supplies now pouring in, and the perfection of a system of distribution that the severity of the suffering will be abated, until the new crops are harvested.

THE RIVAL WIVES.—Our local suffrage champions, should not forget to remind their auditors at the next meeeting—as a signal evidence of woman's ability in affairs of State—that the most powerful supporter of King Amadeus of Spain, is his wife, who is said to plan Governmental movements. His opponent, Don Carlos, was quick to recognize the power behind the throne and as a counter balance, brought Mrs. Carlos into the field and now the rival wives behind the scenes, are controlling the destinies of their Lords; and yet woman does'nt enjoy the suffrage.

LOCAL OPTION.—The local option law recently enacted by the Legislature promises to yield a fruitful crop of litigation. Already many of the best lawyers in the State have pronounced against its constitutionality—especially in the east where they seem to be particularly exercised over it. Our Allegheny county Bonifaces and temperance people, however, will have no trouble as its benign or baleful influences cannot be experienced here. Our county has its special law.

LIVING SINGLE.—Happy Benedicts, unfortunate bachelors! A French Savan after years of patient research among statistics announces that married men between the ages of twenty-five and thirty are more apt to hold on to existence than the unmarried—nearly three times as many more of the former "shuffling off." This is a pleasant outlook for the single; perhaps how ever if it were duly appreciated Hymen would count a larger increase of victims.

NEW BOOKS.

MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT by Charles Dickens, New York, Harper & Brothers; Pittsburgh, Gildenfenny & Hess. The new edition of the works of Dickens by the Messrs. Harper is meeting, we are glad to learn, with great success and deservedly so. The present publication is illustrated with fifty-nine well executed engravings by Barnard, printed on clear white paper with large type and in very presentable form.

THE MAN WITH THE BOOK; or, The Bible Among the People, by John M. Weylland, with an introduction by the Right Hon. The Earl of Shaftesbury, K. G. Boston: Henry Hoyt. Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co. This most excellent book deserves more space than we can spare. It depicts in a most entertaining way the inner life of London, and will apply to all large cities. It is designed for the purpose of directing the attention of those in better circumstances, to the poor and lowly of society, with the hope that greater efforts may be put forth in their behalf. One-half of the world scarcely knows or cares how the other half lives. The struggles, the self-denials, the temptations of the poor, which tend to much distress and crime, are little heeded by us as we rush on through life, and it is well at times for all of us to give heed and succor as our means and time permit. Sending the gospel to India and other wild lands is a good work, but we should not forget the desolation and heathenism to be found in all our large cities.

SPURGEON'S SERMONS.—Ninth edition—revised and corrected by the author, and accompanied by explanatory notes. New York, Sheldon & Company; Pittsburgh, J. R. Weldon & Co., Wood street. The sermons of Rev. C. H. Spurgeon have long since taken a high rank among the devotional literature, and have perhaps been read by as large a number of professional Christians, as the writings of any other authors. We do not think that high literary merit has been claimed for Spurgeon, but there is a depth and pathos in his published writings, which charm and captivate and lead straight to the heart. His sermons are mainly upon the soul inspiring theme of Christ's life and crucifixion, and are therefore enjoyable to all believers, as they are unmixed with doctrinal and baser material. What does the man of the world care for technical theology of stiff-necked pugnacious professors? Absolutely nothing. To him, the religion which appeals to the heart, and not the head, is the true inspiration; for all religion is based on faith, not logic or irresistible facts which appeal to the senses. So long as the ultimate goal is kept in view, of what consequence is it, as to the road traveled?

OLIVER CROMWELL GRAY. His life and fragmentary writings. Edited by his nephew, David Gray Fickes. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. The editor of this handsome little volume has performed his work well, and prepared a touching and graceful memorial to the memory of his departed relative and friend. The subject of the biography was a distinguished member of the Illinois bar, and a gentleman who was alike esteemed in the social and professional walks of life. In his leisure hours, as a relief to more absorbing and exhaustive labors, he gave play to his fancy, and attested, by his prose and verse, his rich mental gifts. A few of these productions have been gathered into the memoir before us, and give evidence of a high degree of culture and a keen aesthetic taste and vivid imagery, which would not be unworthy of authors of high renown. In the selection and arrangement of the material at his command, Mr. Fickes has displayed the same excellence of judgment and refinement of literary taste that he is wont to do in the discharge of his duties as news editor of our cotemporary, the *Evening Chronicle*, and to his care and discrimination is owing much of the charm and attractiveness of the volume. The book is a beautiful specimen of the typographic art, in every way worthy of the house from which it emanates.

SERMONS by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmadge, delivered in the Brooklyn tabernacle: New York, Harper & Bros. With the exception of those of Beecher and Spurgeon, no sermons ever delivered by man had such a universal influence as those of Rev. Talmadge. A good work is being done by the Messrs. Harper in giving them a permanent form, and large notoriety. They express the deep convictions of a humanitarian, and their theology is of such an impressive type that all can enjoy it. Over three thousand persons flock to hear the eloquent divine every Sunday in the immense tabernacle, and the praise of his eloquence is the theme of every tongue. That he may be the instrument, in the hands of the Master, for doing great good to his day and generation is the earnest wish of every Christian. Buy this book, take it home, and let your family read it. Price $1.50. For sale by Gildenfenny & Hess.

TYERMAN'S LIFE OF WESLEY.—Third volume, Harper & Bro.'s, New York. We have received from Harper Bro's. the third and concluding volume of this work, which is as full of interesting details, and as complete throughout, as its predecessors. In this last volume, which brings to a close the narration of the life of this remarkable man, there are many new facts and explanations of passages in his career, without which, the story of his work would be unsatisfactory and in a measure obscure. The author, in conclusion, makes a brief but touching and appreciative tribute to the genius, character and labors of his illustrious subject, which forms a most fitting and beautiful close, to what has been to him a "labor of many years, and a labor of love."

The volume contains in an appendix, Dr. Abel Steven's review of American Methodism and the part Wesley took in it. It is also provided with a copious index, which serves as a very useful key to the whole work. The work is for sale in Pittsburgh by Messrs. Gildenfenny & Hess.

PAUL OF TARSUS, being an inquiry "by a graduate" into the times and the Gospel of the Apostle of the Gentiles. Boston: Roberts Bros. Pittsburgh: D. Work, 91 Smithfield street. A valuable work which should be in every Christian family. It is a sketch of the times in which St. Paul lived, and of the religious systems which prevailed.

GRIP.—A story of Australian life, by B. L. Farjeon, author of "Blade-o-Grass," etc. New York: Harper & Brothers. Pittsburgh: Gildenfenny & Hess. A thrilling tale, well told, of life and adventure in Australia. This author is taking high rank as a story writer.

THE FIRST GERMAN READER, by George J. Comfort, A. M. New York, Harper & Brothers. Pittsburgh, Gildenfenny & Hess. This work is designed to succeed "the first book in German" by the same author, and is recommended as a useful book to those studying the language.

THE WOMAN'S KINGDOM.—A love story, by the author of John Halifax, Gentleman and other works. New York, Harper & Brothers. Pittsburgh, Gildenfenny & Hess. A charming love tale, with much of good philosophy and more of story, as its title indicates.

FOLLOWING FULLY, or giving up all for Christ, an illustrated narrative founded on fact, by the author of "Tell Jesus." Boston, Henry Hoyt. Pittsburgh, R. S. Davis & Co. A pretty little story with an excellent moral.

CARRIE MARTIN: or Poor, Not Friendless. Boston: Henry Hoyt. Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co. A simple story of life and its trials, for children.

A HOME IN A ROUGH SUBURB, by Mrs. J. F. Moore. Boston: Henry Hoyt. Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co.

CARRIE WILLIAMS and Her Scholars. Henry Hoyt.

WE WILL TRY HIM AGAIN FOR ANOTHER FOUR YEARS.

We will try him again for another four years—
The man who in civic position
Is keeping the liquids he won in the field
In a very luxuriant condition.
We will try him again for another four years—
The man who has been so successful,
Tho' the corporal's guard of his enemies wear
A look that is really distressful.
For they can't win the race
With a wild-goose Chase,
Nor with agricultural frenzies;
So get out of the way
For the Man of the Day,
Who is beating them all so genteely.

THREE MILLIONS.

The Old Clock's Revelations—Mr. Van Cott's Fortune—Annexe Jans Again.

The whirligig of time is a wonderful top and very peculiar are its effects upon the world and all that therein is says the Milwaukee *Seaffred*. Its gyrations are witnessed from day to day, and those who venture nearest the verge are either up or down in its eccentric and uncertain influences.

Scarcely a month ago, one of our enterprising business men—on the road to competency through close application to business—was surprised to find himself a millionaire. Several trivial circumstances connected with a legal test of the last will and testament of his aged mother led Albert B. Van Cott to visit New York with a view of learning more in relation to family connections. Close scrutiny of the records there, with a competent legal adviser, required both time and money, but the indomitable will of Mr. Van Cott overruled these considerations, and a careful investigation disclosed much that was interesting and valuable.

But a revelation toward the close of their labors astounded both. They found a codicil to the will of Anneke Jans, by whose terms the Van Cott family is interested in the estate. Careful calculation proved that the share of our friend will not fall short of *three million dollars*.

The excitement among the heirs of Anneke Jans had fairly died away when an old heirloom in the shape of a cottage clock accidentally revealed a new phase in the situation, and one of great importance to all interested in the estate. The old time-piece had not noded the warning hours for years, but its ingeniously carved front had made it an object of veneration by those who had acquired it through succession. Toward the close of last year it was somewhat damaged by an expressman engaged in removing the furniture of the family in whose charge it had been for the past ten years. In the course of its repair the paper upon which the title to the estate was hinges was found between the wood-work, in a fair state of preservation. It reveals the fact that the Van Cotts were directly related to the Anneke Jans whose name has become so familiar within a few years, through claims upon the most valuable property in New York City.

It is a pleasing duty to record this favor of the fickle Fortune, and we trust that Mr. Van Cott's claim, under the new dispensation, will be fully established and honored. Like all of our well-to-do business men, his riches will not impair his usefulness to the city, as they will not have a tendency to cause a divorce from business pursuits. It is common with the solid men of Milwaukee, Mr. Van Cott believes

"That ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

Pork Packing in the West.

The Superintendent of the Cincinnati Merchants' Exchange has forwarded to us a report on pork packing in the West during the past season, from which it appears that the gain in the whole number of hogs packed over the previous year is 1,150,000. The total number is 4,782403. The total aggregate product of green shoulders, sides and hams is 695,793,000 pounds, a gain of 177,250,000 pounds; total yield of lard, 184,500,000 pounds, a gain of nearly 8,000,000 pounds; total cost, $55,800,000, being some $9,000,000 less than the preceding year. The average gross price paid this season was $1.13⅝, being $2.20⅞ less than last year. Illinois is the hog State of the Union, having packed 1,607,718 of the porcine species. Ohio ranks next, with 842,758. Cincinnati is sometimes called the Porkopolis of the West, but Chicago is entitled to that distinctive honor, having listened to the death squeal of 1,201,926, to 630,301 slaughtered in the former city.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1862.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fellansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmerts, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

A Baltimore Episcopal Clergyman Embraces Roman Catholicism.

[From the Baltimore Sun, April 27.]

Reference has been heretofore made to the difficulties which existed between Right Rev. Bishop Whittingham, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Maryland, and the late rector of Mount Cavalry Church, Rev. Alfred A. Curtis, which resulted in the latter refusing to accept the pastoral letter of the House of Bishops, and subsequently of his resignation of his charge. Soon after the difficulties arose, Mr. Curtis left this country and proceeded to Birmingham, England, where he still remains, his object in going there, it is now understood, being to consult with Dr. Newman, formerly a prominent divine in the Church of England, but now a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and it is further understood that Mr Curtis has connected himself with the Church of Rome. A few days ago Bishop Whittingham received a communication from Mr. Curtis, notifying him of his intention of renouncing his faith in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Acting upon this letter, the Bishop called together a number of the clergy of Baltimore, who met in St. Paul's Church on Wednesday last, at the 11 o'clock service. Immediately after the second lesson the Bishop placed himself in front of the altar and publicly read a statement deposing Mr. Curtis from all duties attaching to the office of presbyter or priest in the Episcopal Church, in accordance with the canon provided for such cases. It is believed that Mr. Curtis will not present himself for the present, at least, as a candidate for holy orders in the Roman Catholic Church, but will maintain the position of a layman for a time.

HEART DISEASE.

A GREAT CURE BY DR. KEYSER.

I came to Dr. Keyser early in December last with a broken constitution and general impaired health. I had pains about my heart and tightness across the chest, and my suffering was truly great, and I found my health fast wearing away. I had every appearance and every feeling of disease of the heart. Every one who saw me could easily tell how sick I was by my sallow look and emaciated form. I could not perform the slightest labor without the greatest exertion, which always produced extreme physical prostration and palpitation and pain about the heart. I have now taken medicine from Dr. Keyser for nearly four months, and I feel as vigorous as ever in my life—in fact, feel my health better than before I commenced treatment.

I have given permission to Dr. Keyser to publish these facts with reference to my cure in the hope that other sufferers may be benefitted by his treatment.

PHILIP ZIMMERMAN,
No. 70 Second street, Allegheny.

INFECTION IN THE AIR.

At this season the vegetable world takes a new lease of life; but to the sensitive and delicate members of the human family it is a time of danger and often of great suffering. The moisture which rises from the earth and hangs suspended over it in the form of morning and evening mists and fogs, holds in solution, so to speak, the mephitic elements which produce fever and ague, remittent fevers, rheumatism, and many painful nervous disturbances, and which aggravate dyspepsia, biliousness and all minor affections of the stomach and the bowels. This, therefore, is a critical period of the year, a season when the renovating, refreshing and purifying operation of the mightiest of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is salvation to the weak, and the best security for the continuance of the health and vigor of the strong. Now is the time succesfully to protect the system against the common ailments of the season, but to prevent the disorders incident to a warmer temperature. Let not the exhausting heats of the summer months find you unprepared to meet them. A course of Hostetter's Bitters, commenced now, will put all the physical energies in fighting trim, double the capacity of the internal organs to repel the causes of disease, refresh the brain and clear it of all hypochondriacal cobwebs, and place the whole physique in an attitude of defence, with every available point fortified and guarded, and as nearly invulnerable to unwholesome influences as it is possible for the human structure to be.

ST. LOUIS MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.

50 cases just received at
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

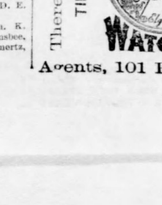
St. Louis Magnetic Spring, discovered 1869. St. Louis Grating Company, Michigan.

This most wonderful spring is attracting, from its novelty and peculiarities, the attention of the world. During the season of 1869 it was found necessary, in order to supply the demand for it, while the company were sinking wells for water was struck, flowing with such force as to throw the stream several feet above the surface. It was found to carry a powerful current of Electricity or Magnetism, which marks it as one of the most wonderful of nature's curiosities. The water has been proved to possess most remarkable curative properties in curing diseases of the kidneys, in cases of rheumatism, paralysis, gravel, kidney complaints, dyspepsia and nervous diseases.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.
GAS FIXTURES.
Gas Fitting and Plumbing.
We have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we have just received of an
Elegant Stock of Gas Fixtures,
which embraces the largest and finest assortment ever offered in the two cities. Among which is the
NEW STYLE GREEN VERD BRONZE
ALSO,
Gold Gilt and French Bronze,
Consisting of Chandeliers, from 2 to 12 Lights, Pendants, Pillars, Brackets, Drop Lights, &c., for Gas or Oil.
As we make a specialty of Gas Fixtures, we are prepared to offer great inducements to our customers in prices, and will furnish them,
Wholesale and Retail
AS LOW
As They can be Bought at the Factories.
We also keep on hand a large assortment of
PLUMBING GOODS,
SUCH AS
Washstands, Bath Tubs, Sinks, Water Closets, Lead Pipe, Hydrant Hose, &c.,
And are prepared to fit up all kinds of buildings with Gas or Water, by workmen of experience.
WELDON & KELLY,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
No. 147 Wood St., Corner of Virgin Alley, and Butler Street, near 38th, Pittsburgh, Pa.
apl0-24

REINHOLD SIEDLE,
JEWELER,
(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE.)
DEALER IN
Diamonds,
Fine Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
French Clocks, and
English Cutlery.
No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

Wattles & Sheafer,
There is no Better TIMEKEEPERS.


Over 300 in Use on THE PENNA. R. R.
Agents, 101 Fifth Avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
A Choice Stock of the Latest Novelties in
Millinery Goods!
STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.
GIMP HATS AND BONNETS.
A LARGE STOCK
Trimmed Hats,
VERY CHEAP.
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Black Alpacas,
Plain and Fancy Dress Goods,
Linens, Piques, Batiste, &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny.
NEW SPRING GOODS.
We take great pleasure in informing the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that we have just opened a very large and well selected stock of Spring Goods. These Goods were selected with great care, and are of the very latest style. Our stock of
BLACK SILKS
Japanese Silks,
ALPACAS,
DOLLY VARDENS
IN CHOICE STYLES.
MOHAIRS
AT OLD PRICES.
Shawls and Scarfs,
LINENS, TOWELS,
Prints, Cassimeres,
And in fact a Complete Assortment of Housekeeping Goods and Dress Goods, new and fresh, are large and cannot fail to please the most fastidious.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. of Market St. and Fourth Ave.
☞ Remember, we have removed from 21 Fifth avenue to the large Dry Goods House, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, where we will be pleased to see our friends.
C. Arbuthnot. W. T. Shannon. J. G. Stephenson.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS,
OFFER
Best Stock in the City
AT
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE.
Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty Street,
OPPOSITE WOOD STREET.
Buyers are Invited to Call.
apl6-p41
PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PROPRIETORS.
Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zines, Litharge, Putty, and all colors, dry and in oil.
OFFICE AND FACTORY—450, 452, 454, 456, and 458

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
78 Fourth Avenue,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
LOCAL SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE DRAWN ON
JAY COOKE, McCULLOUGH & CO., LONDON.
Letters of Credit for Travelers issued, available throughout Europe.
Passports obtained.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street,
and PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, May 1, 1872.

The demand for money to-day was active. The banks generally report an easy market, and parties who present first class paper, obtain all the paper they desire. Local stocks dull; reported sales of Allegheny Valley R. R. bonds at 94¾; Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph sold at 81; $1.40 offered for Third National Bank, but no sales. The following bonds were sold in Philadelphia to-day:

Allegheny City 6s at	92
" County 5s at	78

Gold opened this morning at 112¼, closed at 112⅝. The trade in real estate in this vicinity continues to enlarge and transactions during the last two weeks were large. This business in the past few years has made many of our citizens wealthy, and it is alleged by many that the making of money in real estate has only commenced, and larger fortunes will be obtained in future operations than has been made heretofore. We publish several statements of our banks on first page of to-day's paper.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., Brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday
Bonds—1881	117⅝	116
5-20s—1862	115½	112¾
" 1864	115¾	113¼
" 1865	116⅜	112⅞
" 1865 new	115⅞	114⅝
" 1867	115⅝	115⅝
" 1868	116	116
10-40s	110	110
Currency 6's	116¾	116¾
Gold	112⅝	112½
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	100	99¾
Do Scrip	92⅞	92¾
Erie	68⅛	68½
Harlem	126½	128
Lake Shore	—	—
Fort Wayne	—	—
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92	92¾
Rock Island	115¾	114⅞
Chicago & N. W.	—	—
Do. Preferred	—	—
St. Paul, Common	—	—
Do. Preferred	—	—
Wabash	77½	77⅜
Union Pacific	40¾	40⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	50⅝	49⅝
Pacific Mail	93¾	93⅝
West. Union Telegraph	76¼	76⅜
Adams Express	98¾	98¾
American Express	74⅞	75⅝
U. S. Express	78¾	76
Wells, Fargo	85	—
Penna. Central	—	—
Penna. Allotments	58⅝	57⅞
Reading R. R.	59⅞	59⅞
Camden & Amboy	126	126
Lehigh Navigation	—	—
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	—	42
Central Transportation	45	45
Empire Transportation	54	53½
Union Transportation	78½	79
Pittsburgh	94½	94½
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	94½	94½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¼	59⅜
Philadelphia & Erie	—	—

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	112⅞	U. S. 10-40s	110
U. S. 6s, 1881	116	5-20 Jan. & Jy '65	114⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '62	112	5-20 Jan. & Jy '67	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, '64	112½	5-20 Jan. & Jy '68	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65	112⅝	U. P. R. R.	—

NEW YORK, May 1.

Gold was dull and heavy all the forenoon, but closed up firm, at 112⅝. Loans from ¼ to 1 per cent. for carryings. Clearings $29,500,000. Governments firm; offerings to Treasury only $982,000, from 112 to 112⅜; awards, $691,650, at from 112.11 to 112.24. Every one engaged in financial business is anxious to see whether the Secretary will sell the full amount of gold to-morrow. The bears made a raid on the stock market to-day, and assisted by tight money and a report from Washington that war with Spain was imminent, forced the market down from 1 to 2 per cent.

The decline was most marked in Pacific Mail, C. C. & I. C., North West Common, Ohio, Union Pacific & Rock Island. Harlem sold down to 123¾. At the close the market was strong, with recovery of about 1 per cent from the lowest figures of the day. Western Union has been the strongest stock on the list. Short interest in the market has been largely increased to-day, and the bulls say they will give the Bears a twist before the close of the week.

Money was loaned as high as 7 @ 12 until near the close, when 6@7 was the ruling rate. The stringency was partly occasioned by a large bank calling in some two millions of loans. State bonds dull and steady.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881, 118; 5-20s of '62, 112, extra interest; '64, 112, extra interest; '65, 112¾, extra interest; do. new '65, 114⅝; 5-20, '67, 115⅝; '68, 115⅝; 10-40s, 110½; currency 6s, 116½; new 5s, 111¾; extra interest.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 95¾; Tennessee, old, 68⅝; new, 69; Virginia, new, 55; old, 50; North Carolina, old, 36; new, 20¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 76¾; Quicksilver, 43; Adams Express, 120¾; Wells-Fargo, 83; American Merchants Union, 73⅝; United States, 76; Pacific Mail, 75; New York Central, 99¾; Scrip, 92¾; Erie, 68⅝; preferred, 85; Harlem, 125; preferred, 135; Michigan Central, 115⅝; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92¾; Northwestern, 79¾; preferred, 94; Rock Island, 115; New Jersey Central, 109½; St. Paul, 61¾; preferred, 80½; Wabash, 77¾; preferred, 87; Fort Wayne, 97; Terre Haute, 24; preferred, 50; Chicago & A., 118; preferred, 121; Ohio & Mississippi, 49½; C. C. & C., 91; Burlington & Quincy, 152; Lake Shore, 94¾; Panama, 99; Illinois Central, 133; Union Pacific, 40½; Central Pacific bonds, 102¾; Union, 92¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108½.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Kloman C. Bro ore	1	Schoenberger B & Co.	8
Graff, B & Co	6	Lucy Furnace ore	2
Total			20

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

J Marshall & Co	1		

PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & CHICAGO R. R.

G W Hallman	3	Superior Mills	2
Brown & Co	1	Nimick & Co., metal	10
Wharton Bro & Co	2	Wm. Smith	2
Total			20

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

McIntosh & Co	1	Nimick & Co, in	4
J Reamer, m	7	J W Porter, m	6
Jno. A Caughey	10	Brown & C	4
Total			32

Cincinnati Iron Market.

The market is firm, with a good demand for pig iron. Malleable iron is not very active, but prices are fully sustained. We quote Hot blast.—No. 1 charcoal foundry per ton, $.28@30; No. 2 do, $50; forge, $45@50. Cold blast.—Charcoal, $50@60; do car wheel, $55@65. Hot blast stone coal.—No. 1 foundry, $50@52; No. 2 do, $47@50; forge, $48; blooms, $90@100. Scrap iron.—Wrought, 2@2¼c; do cast, 1¼@1¾c.—*Gazette.*

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 1, 1872.

The rains of last night and to-day, which seem to have been general, will be of inestimable benefit to the country, as the crops were suffering badly forwant of it, and it was the drought and backwardness of the season, that caused the recent sharp advance in both wheat and flour. However, recent reports from the country in regard to the wheat crop are more favorable, and the impression is gaining ground now that there will be an average crop after all; furthermore, there is still a large quantity of last year's crop in first hands, held back in anticipation that the coming crop would be a partial failure, and now that rain has set in, and the indications are more favorable, holders of wheat will feel like taking advantage of present prices, and the result will be increased offerings, and, probably, lower prices.

The market is in a general way continue quiet and present but little that is really new or important. Butter is weak and as holders generally are more anxious to realize prices are lower. Eggs in consequence of diminished receipts, may be quoted steady at 14 cts. Flour is firm but unchanged; $7,25 to $8,25 for fair to choice Spring and $8,25 to $8,75 for red winter. No change in provisions. The season for seeds is almost over and the stock of both timothy and clover is almost exhausted; small sales of the former at $3,25 to $8,50. Hay is dull but unchanged and the same is true of potatoes.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, May 1, 1872.

CATTLE.

Trade has been exceedingly dull thus far this week, and until buyers and sellers can come closer together there will be no improvement. The number of cattle unsold was unusually large for Wednesday, footing something like thirty car loads, although the receipts for the week were no larger than usual; there have been but very few sales and this accounted for the increased number on sale. There is no scarcity of buyers, both Philadelphia and New York being pretty fully represented, and if slight concessions are made, say 25 to 50 cts per cwt, it is probable that the great proportion of the cattle on sale will change hands within the next forty-eight hours. At present, however, buyers are holding off in hopes that the receipts will continue liberal, and so it is probable that they will succeed in forcing the decline above referred; if, on the other hand, the arrivals should fall off the show will be on the other foot, and they will have to pay last week's prices.

We now quote prime shipping steers at 6¾ to 7 and fancy dressed at 7¼@7½; 6¾@7 C. Thrasher sold 13 head of Western Reserve steers weighing 20,000 lbs at 6¾. There is still considerable inquiry for stockers and the offerings of this kind continue small; we continue to quote at 4¾ to 5¼, according to quality and condition.

Following is a pretty full account of the sales since the date of our last report:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
15	18,882	6 40	14	16,500	6 20
Hazelwood & Blackstock, sold:					
40	980	5 40	49	1,000	4 40
54	1,100	6 00	36	37,000	6 15
23	15,520	6 25	1	1,820	7 37
Sadler, Havens & Co:					
18	19,809	5 37	18	19,880	6 12
29	38,520	6 65	18	23,570	6 40
Orr & Williams, sold:					
7	7,900	6 75	2	2,300	6 62
3	2,840	6 25	3	3,240	6 10
Holmes, Lafferty & Co, sold:					
4	5,060	6 60	3	3,290	6 25
2	2,330	6 27	57	57,380	5 80
3	3,080	6 00	2	1,930	6 20

SHEEP.

The supply on sale to-day was large, unusually so, nearly all the pens being full, though as in the case of cattle, the receipts have not been much, if any larger than usual; the increased number on sale, is in consequence of the fact that the shipments and sales have been very small, buyers and sellers being considerably apart in their views. The former are asking for concessions of from 75cts to $1 per cwt; this the latter are as yet unwilling to accede to, and it must be conceded, that is it a considerable of a decline in so short a space of time, as from $6 to $1 per head—a big loss and a nice profit. Yesterday there were less than two cars sold; to-day, some six or seven loads changed hands, the most of which were bought by Ertsman, and he informs us that he has about 1,000 on still per lb, less than last week; he paid 6¾ for two cars of clipped, against $7,40 for about same grade last week, and quotations to-day may be fairly given at 5 to 6¼ for clipped, and 7½ to 9¾ for wooled. About two-thirds of the offerings this week were clipped, and most of the wooled sheep on the market, are said to be common in quality; shippers are making a difference of from 2 to 2½cts per lb. between wooled and clipped, and as a general thing are giving the latter the preference.

Following embraces the bulk of the sales since the date of our last report:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Sadler, Havens & Co, sold:					
41	3,520	8 12	65	3,520	5 50
41	3,510	9 00	42	3,710	6 00
25	1,910	6 00	51	5,100	8 60
Orr & Williams, sold:					
197	1,840	7 20	40	3,500	8 00
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:					
71	5,520	8 35	395	39,800	6 50
881	78,940	6 00	118	9,650	6 00
218	18,700	6 00	100	9,500	6 00

HOGS.

Trade is slow, and the market is weak, and prices, as compared with Saturday, are a shade lower. Philadelphia hogs sold to-day at $4,75@4.85, and good to prime Yorkers at $4,40@4,50. The supply, although not large, is in excess of the demand, hence the decline above noted.

Following embraces most of the sales since the date of our last report:

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
39	8,610	4 50	130	24,680	4 60
54	11,850	4 50	51	14,140	4 85
47	10,070	4 50	35	6,730	4 50
30	7,340	4 50	50	11,380	4 60
38	8,200	4 60	64	12,320	4 85
100	22,240	4 50	136	29,360	4 60
137	21,730	4 50	71	15,070	4 70
Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:					
190	42,360	4 62	132	33,570	4 35
27	6,970	4 55	16	4,518	4 90
103	23,270	4 55	18	3,440	4 50
29	8,150	4 90	78		
Smith, W & B sold:					
185	33,920	4 50	47	10,560	4 50
57	7,880	4 40	18	1,860	4 75
63	12,960	4 50	41	14,800	4 15
46	10,500	4 45	16	2,050	4 50
J. D. Ulery sold:					
149	25,670	4 55	16	3,920	4 55
Orr & Williams sold:					
57	14,370	4 65	46	8,350	4 50
80	23,490	4 30	54	15,020	4 60
38	13,800	4 80	33	5,770	4 50
21	4,370	4 55	88	16,130	4 50
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:					
41	8,480	4 50	20	3,870	4 50
270	50,420	4 45	64	13,310	4 55
100	23,820	4 50	40	8,390	4 50

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, May 1, 1872.

The crude market—at Parker—continues strong and considerably excited and prices have still further advanced; sales were reported as having been made at that point to-day at $3,70 to $3,77 per bbl. Refiners here, at Cleveland or any other place, cannot afford to buy at these prices, taking the present quotations of refined as a basis, and it is inferred, therefore, that the advance must be due to the operations of exporters, though it is alleged that a number of buyers and brokers at Parker are running the price upon themselves and their principals. Refined—1st half of May, quoted at 22½; last half, 22¾; June nominal at 22¾. No sales reported, and it is not likely that there will be much done in this market until prices of crude and refined become more equalized.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Vesta O W, acct. H. McKelvey	240
Citizen's O W, acct. Tack Bros	906
Sunbeam O W, account W Stewart	764
American O W, acct. B S Duncan	407
Empire O W, acct. D Bly & Co	80
Lilly O W, acct. Howard & Co	320
R D Cochran O W, acct. J Gallagher	222
Total	2940

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Jno. Spear & Co., 146 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 156 bbls to Logan, Bro., & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 52 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Vesta Oil Works, 351 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

T. McKelvy & Sons, 180 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bros & Co., Phila.

Total 1185

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 1.—5 P. M.—Consols 93¼; 5-20s of '62, 90¾; 5-20s '65, 91¼; 5-20s '67, 93⅛; 10-40s, 89¼.

LIVERPOOL, May 1.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 11@11¼d. Red winter wheat, 11s 10d. Flour, 27s@27s 6d. Corn, 28s 6d. Lard 41d.

ANTWERP, May 1.—Petroleum, 45f.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Cotton quiet; middling 22¾c. Flour dull; superfine Western and State $6,30@6,90; common to good extra $7,00@7,40; good to choice $7,50@8,25; St. Louis $8,00@12,00. Wheat. No. 2 spring Chicago delivered $1,61; choice No. 2 Milwaukee in store $1,64½; Northwest Club in store $1,61. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy; Western mixed 73½@74c; yellow 74c. Oats quiet; Western 72½@74c; other 74½@76c. Eggs quiet; Western 15@15½c. Hay firm; shipping $1,15@1,50. Hops firm; 25@65c for 1871, 10@30c for 1870, and 10@15c for 1869. Leather quiet at 28@30c. Wool quiet; domestic fleece 37@38c, pulled 37@38c; tubbed 90c. Coffee dull; Rio 17¾@19¼c. Sugar 8⅛@8¾c; Cuba 8⅛@9¼c. Molasses firm; Cuba 35@35c. Rice quiet at 8¾@9½c. Pork heavy; new mess $13,60@13,65; prime $11@11,25; prime mess $15,25. Beef unchanged. Middles quiet; long clear 8¼c. Cut meats firm; hams 9¼@10c; shoulders 5¾@6¼c. Lard dull; No 1 to prime steam, 8⅝@9¼c; kettle 9¾c. Butter dull; new 29@31c. Cheese dull at 12@17c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Market dull and steady; fancy styles of foreign dress goods are being offered at a reduction, and it is possible this may affect the domestic goods market more or less, as it is now approaching the close of the spring season and perishable goods must in any event be closed out. Stocks are not heavy, however, and no general decline can take place, as many styles of goods cannot be replaced at present prices. Fancy calicoes are in moderate demand at 11¼@12c for standard makes; heavy brown sheetings 14½@15c; heavy brown drills 15@15½c; paper cambrics 13½c for plain and 14½c for high colors; New York Mills 22c; Wamsutta 20@21c; White Rock 16½@17c; Lincoln C 15½c, and Harris No. 1 and Hope 15c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, May 1.—Cattle: receipts 1,784, making the supply for the week thus far 6,190, or 344 cars against 828 last week. The market dragged, being weaker than Tuesday; sales: 613 Illinois steers, 1,132 to 1,546 lbs, $6@7; 19 Texas steers, 1,040 lbs, $5,75; 96 Missouri steers, 1,325 lbs, $5,40; 10 Canada steers, 890 lbs, $4,75. Sheep: receipts 1,600, making the supply thus far 3,850, against 4,400 last week; market dull; sales: 133 wooled Ohio Sheep, 98 lbs, $6,25; 36 wooled State sheep, 103 lbs, $8,25; 145 wooled Ohio sheep, 92 lbs, $8,25. Hogs: receipts 1,400, making the supply thus far 14,100 against 11,500 last week. The market continues dull and overstocked; sales: 52 Ohio, 26 lbs, $4,50; 321 Illinois, 196 to 241 lbs, $4,47½@4,55; 103 Michigan, 161 lbs, $4,30; 392 Indiana, 166 to 220 lbs, $4,40@4,60.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 1.—Tobacco very active, especially for substantial leaf. Bagging quiet and firm at 17@17½c. Cotton quiet and steady; middling 22¾c. Flour quiet and firm; extra family $7,00. Wheat quiet and nominal. Corn, shelled active; sales white sacked 50c, now held at 59@60c. Oats quiet at 48c. Rye steady at 90c from store. Mess pork quiet at $13,00@13,25. Bacon shoulders 5½c; sides clear rib 7¾c, clear 7¾c; packed 5½c; half casks sides clear rib 7¾c cash. Bulk meats active; shoulders 4¾c; sides clear rib 6¾c; clear 7c. Lard unchanged; orders ⅛c higher. Whisky steady at 81c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—Cotton steady; low middling 22¼@22½c. Flour firm; family $7,25@7,75. Corn firm at 49@50c. Rye firm at 95@96c. Oats firm 42@43c. Barley quiet at 70@90c. Groceries dull and unchanged. Eggs firm at 13c. Butter steady. Cheese firm. Mess pork dull and declined at the close; regular $13,00. Lard quiet and weak; steam 8¾c; kettle 9c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders held at 4¾c; sides 6¼@6⅝@7¼c; loose 5c; shoulders 5c. Bacon; 5¼@7¼@7½c asked. Hogs declined at $4,75@4,20; receipts 1,100. Whisky dull at 81c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—Flour firm; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $8,00@8,75; Indiana and Ohio, $8,50@9,50. Wheat held firmly, red $1,92@1,97. Rye held at 75c. Corn in common demand, but prices rule lower; 60c for mixed Western, and 65c. Oats, 50@56; mixed, 54. Barley unchanged. Mess pork, $14,00. Smoked hams, 10,00@11,50. Sides, 8@8½c. Shoulders, 5½c. Hams in pickle, 9¼@9¾c. Whisky held at 90c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—Cotton dull. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; sample lots of No. 2 red Winter at $2,10@2,12. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 46@47c. Oats firm; No. 2 45¾c. Barley dull; choice 75c. Rye firm at 83@85c. Pork dull at $12,75@13,00. Dry salt meat firm; loose shoulders 4¼c. Bacon quiet; packed and small order trade. Lard quiet; refined 9c. Whisky quiet at 84c. Hogs quiet at $3,50@4,50. Cattle lower at $3,50@6,25.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Flour firm. Wheat steady; No. 2 spring $1,35¾@1,36 spot; $1,36 seller June. Corn firm; mixed 42⅞@43c; rejected on track 42c. Oats firm at 35⅝@35¾c. Rye dull; No. 1 75c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 74@75c. Whisky quiet and unchanged at 84c. Mess pork unsettled at $12,60 spot; $13 seller June. Meats inactive and held firm.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 1.—Flour firm; XX spring $6,50@7,25. Wheat dull and unsettled; No 1 $1,48; No 2 $1,36. Oats firm; No 2 35½c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 43¾c. Rye active and advanced; No 1 75c. Barley firm. Mess pork $12,62. Lard: prime steam 8¾c. Bulk shoulders 4¾c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 2c; No 1 white Michigan $1,30; amber $1,28; amber Indiana $1,30; white lower; high mixed 51@51½c; low mixed 50¾c; yellow 51½c; Michigan 57c. Oats dull; No 2 42c. Clover seed: Michigan $5,50.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 1.—Flour firm. Wheat dull and nominally unchanged; No. 1 red winter held at $1,82; No. 2 $1,72. Corn steady at 57c. Oats steady; 45c for No. 1. Refined petroleum unchanged.

Detroit.

DETROIT, May 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra $1,05, No. 1 $1,00, amber $1,78; market closed weak. Corn firm at 54c; oats 43½@46c; clover seed $5,10@5,20.

Cotton Markets.

NASHVILLE, May 1.—Cotton quiet and weak; low middling 22c.

MEMPHIS, May 1.—Cotton quiet; low middling 22¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, May 1.—1 car lumber, Muller, S & Co; 1 do do, Douglass, Hays & A; 1 do do, McKirdy & McGinnis; 22 sks potatoes, Thos D Simpson, 30 bbls d apples, F Owens; 171 sks oats, R Knox & Son; 8 cases tobacco, A Wilson; 5 bbls eggs, R Carson; 1 car mail, Young & Booth; 8 bgs potatoes, Hepler & B; 2 cars lime, J K Shinn; 8 cases tobacco, E Gleason; 1 car hay, J W Unger; 100 bbls flour, Houck, Mcc & Co; 6 doz chairs, Weckesser & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R. ROAD COMPANY, May 1.—2 crates rags, J Benedict; 8 sks do, McCullough S & Co; 1 do coffee, W Miller; 50 bbls meal, Schoenaker & Co; 2 cars hay, A J Hagan; 11 sks rye, Wm. Weah & Co; 18 do potatoes, M W Rankin & Bro; 5 bbls eggs, 2 tubs butter, Loh & Cooley; 1 bbl apples, Jas. Smith; 5 do eggs, 2 tubs butter, H J Mc-Cracken; 6 bbls eggs, 6 sks potatoes, 2 car coals, 1 do corn, M F Herron; 1 do oats, Natcher & Son; 30 tes hams, Watt Lang & Co; 8 bdls hoes, Lindsay & Co; 2 hxs h ware, Park & Dean; 25 bbls starch, J Porterfield & Co; 2 cars corn, Orr & Scaul; 100 bbls flour, Crehore & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, May 1.—3 cars lumber, B P Bergan; 1 do do, Dunbar & Co; 1 do stoves, J F Wood; 30 cases tobacco, Arbuckles & Co; 2 bbls pork, J A Graff; 3 pkgs carriages, C G Hussey; 1 bbl furniture, H Berger; 10 kgs barley, T C Jenkins; 5 bbls l oil, Voigt & McGraw; 1 car pipe, H B Collins; 20 bxs tobies, Watt Lang & Co; 2 bbls eggs, Heard & Co; 1 pkg h ware, Kirkpatrick & Lyons; 5 bbls paint, W Clark; 5 do do, Hawes & Co; 1 saw, I. B Hubbard & Co; 25 bbls whisky, Little & M; 4½ doz chairs, J Kenworthy; 5 bbls eggs, Loh & Cooley.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, May 1.—10 crates, 5 bxs starch, J Porterfield & Co; 1 car metal, Byers, McCullough & Co; 1 car brick, 9 do lime-stone, Shoneberger, B & Co; 37 cars coal, Armstrong, D & Co; 54 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 43 do do, Kier & F; 10 bxs tobacco, Arbuckles & Co; 100 bbls lub oil, W H C Tweddle; 10 bxs, 3 crates starch, S H Baird; 1 car lime, Henderson; 10 bxs starch, Seghmyer & Y; 5 bxs oranges, Reymer & Bros; 1 piano, H Kleber & Bro; 25 sks corn, W Hoffman; 10 bx starch, Wm Means; 7 sks rags, J J East; 23 bxs soap; 2 Studs; 60 sks potatoes, J Stoner; 3 cases oil cloth, O McClintock; 30 bxs cheese, Arbuckels & Co; 12 bxs mdse, Clarson Bros, 21 sks p rags, C P Markle.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, May 1.—20 cases gin, J L Lanahan; 10 bbls brandy, 10 do spirits, Casey, F & Co; 36 bales hay, Marshall, K & Co; 46 do do, Carroll & L; 10 bbls alcohol, B M Kennedy; 5 bxs cheese, Woodworth & D; 6 bbls whisky, 1 do gin, 1 do brandy, 3 casks do, John O'Conner; 1 bbl brandy, 1 do gin, 10 cases do, Harris & Ewing; 49 bales hay, J Rose; 3 cars s iron, Maloney & L; 100 bbls flour, Segmyer & Y; 1 car speller, C G Hussey; 1 car shoulders, J H Parker; 258 sks oats, McHenry & H; 1 car rakes, W W Wallace; 212 sks oats, Houck, McC & Co; 1 car pots, S R Stevens; 1 car s iron, Mullen & M; 1 car stone, W Bonte; 40 doz brooms, A Kirkpatrick; 27 sks rags, H R McClellan; 10 bbls flour, Loh & Cooley; 1 car l stone, Graff, B & Co; 1 0 sks rags, Mc Cullough & S; 54 hides, J Hamett & Son; 120 bdls hides, M Murdoff.

WHEELING PER CARRIE BROOKS, May 1.—68 bales hay, J & W Fairly; 36 do do, Gibson & B; 16 bbls potatoes, J S Dilworth & Co; 215 bdls paper, Godfrey & Clark; 55 sks potatoes; 10 Farnsworth; 108 tile, J H Lemon; 53 bbls apples, J L Mahau; 56 pkgs furniture, H Schneck & Co; 4 doz chairs, 1 lounge, 1 Myers & Son; 3 doz chairs, D W Huntmeyer; 1 doz w chairs, T B Young & Co; 36 bales hay, H Darlington.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
THOMAS SCANDRETT & CO.,
(Successors to J. BOOBYER, Jr., & Co.)
Merchant Tailors,
AND DEALERS IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Sign of the Bee Hive,
225 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. Gallagher's
MERCHANT TAILORING
Establishment,
No. 10 SIXTH STREET, (late St. Clair.)
It may be gratifying to our friends and patrons as well as to the public at large, to know that Mr. C. A. Muhlanbing, an experienced Cutter and Superintendent of the establishment, after an absence of a week, has returned, bringing with him a new and beautiful assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, chosen from the largest and most fashionable emporiums of New York.

COAL AND COKE.
CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Pike streets, 10th and 11th, and Second street, Birmingham, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alexander Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville railroad, Pennsylvania railroad, Allegheny Valley railroad.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was about stationary last evening, with 4 feet 4 inches in channel. There was considerable rain during Tuesday night and yesterday, and as it seems to be general, more water is not improbable within the next twenty-four hours.

The Comet is reported as having grounded her tow at Beaver Shoals; at last accounts, however, one of the barges was afloat, and she has doubtless got the other off before this.

The towboats Jacob Painter and George Roberts, arrived on Tuesday night.

The new steamer Murrillo, is announced for New Orleans forthwith, Capt. Richard Calhoun, is in command.

The Exporter left New Orleans for Arkansas river, on Tuesday, with a good trip, including 3,000 bars of railroad iron.

The rains on Tuesday seem to have been general.

A private dispatch from Omaha to Evans, Dallas & Gilmore reports that the Western passed that point to-day. All well.

The Carrie Brooks from Wheeling arrived and departed.

The West Virginia will leave for Brownsville to-morrow morning and on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock for Geneva.

The Bellevernon and Juniata were due last night. The Juniata is announced to leave on her return trip to-day.

The Niagara arrived with a tow of empty barges.

—A St. Louis special to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The Arlington reports having seen two bodies on a raft near Natchez Cairo and the point where the Oceanus blew up. One of them was dressed as a laborer, and the other in black cloth. They were not identified, but were taken possession of by the country people and buried. Capt. Wm. Conley leaves on the 6th for Chester this evening, to make further search for those still missing, and also look after the bodies found, and try and ascertain whose they are. Commodore J. Koontz arrived to-days from Pittsburgh, and will dispatch the tow boat Lookout for Fort Benton during the week. Upper Missouri freights are dull, and the boat now loading will probably be the last boat to leave here this season for the Mountains.

—A dispatch from Louisville says: The new locks of the canal are closed, and how long they will remain so is a matter of conjecture. Capt. Lockhart says possibly until Thursday, and probably until Monday next. Theodore R. Scowden, Esq., both Pilots, says it is plainly evident that the locks can not be opened with safety for three or four days, because of the mud preventing the closing of the lower gates, and the large deposits between the locks. The Mitchell was detained in the canal over eighteen hours, owing to trouble in closing the middle gates, in doing which the machinery working them was badly damaged and broken. New machinery is being cast to replace that injured, and it is expected to be finished by to-morrow morning.

—The Memphis *Avalanche*, of Saturday, says: The J. Sharp McDonald, and Lioness No. 2, with coal tows, passed down yesterday morning. The Simpson Horner went up light, and the new iron hull Dr. Jno. G. M. Jones, arrived from Pittsburgh, where she was built, and from which place she has been several months making the passage.

The *Avalanche* of Sunday says: The steamers Glenroe and Forsyth came into port above evening before last, and narrowly escaped a smash-up by collision. They ran together, near the lower part of the city, and escaped serious inquiry by breaking a few stanchions.

The Sharp McDonald passed down night before last with a coal fleet. The Mary Ann, Valid and Webster all went down yesterday, and they lay here several hours repairing machinery. The Alice Brown came in with 300,000 bushels of coal for Brown Jones, and made up a tow of empty coal boats to return up the river last night.

—The Sioux City *Journal* of Saturday says: "The river is still swelling. The Sioux City leaves for Fort Sully this evening. The E. H. Durfee arrived on Friday evening, with 300 tons for Fort Benton and will leave to-day (Saturday). The Esperanza left Omaha directly after her, and is expected here to-day. The Far West left for Fort Benton yesterday with 290 tons and a few packages for way points. Martin Coulson is in command and Barney Earl in the office."

—The New Orleans *Bi-Weekly Republican*, of Saturday says: Capt. James Newton sold to-day to Joseph Reynolds, the steamer Tidal Wave, for

DAILY GAZETTE.

FOREIGN.

News from Spain.

THE FIGHTING COMMENCED.

Spain and the Pope.

THE ANTIOCH EARTHQUAKE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DISTINGUISHED DEAD.

LONDON, May 1.—Bishop Fessler who officiated as Secretary to the late Ecumenical Council is dead.

A dispatch from the Hague announces the death of Prince William Frederick Henry, brother of the King.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SUFFERERS.

Subscriptions are now being solicited in this city for the relief of the sufferers by the recent earthquake at and near Antioch, Syria. The parties who have the matter in charge promise to remit all the funds they obtain to the American Missionaries in the desolated city.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Earl Dufferin the newly appointed Governor General of Dominion of Canada will sail for New York on the 11th of June. He will send his yacht to America and will stay a while in New York, where it is probable he will compete in the races with some of the vessels of the New York yacht club.

THE POLAR EXPEDITION.

The Polar expedition is projected under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society.

SPAIN.

THE INSURRECTION.

MADRID, May 1.—It is officially stated that Carlist bands had disappeared altogether from the department of Guipuzcoa. Amescoa, the strong-hold of Insurrectionists, in the department of Navarre, will be stormed to-day by Government forces.

AT WORK IN SPAIN.

LONDON, May 1.—The special correspondents of London papers chronicle several minor engagements in which Carlists were successful. They also state that the desertions from the royal forces are very numerous. The city of Pamplona seems to be the objective point of the Carlists who are, with allies, attacking the place. The commander of the royal garrison there telegraphs to Madrid that four companies of his troops have deserted and asks for reinforcement. It is reported that seven Carlist prisoners, including a priest and a notary, have been shot by royal troops. The Carlists hold hostages to await the confirmation of this report.

The notabilities of the town of Ardnuna, in the province of Alava, are in sympathy with Don Carlos, and have formed a provisional government. It is said that three hundred volunteers from Buenos Ayres and a hundred Don Carlos men are rendezvoused on the frontier near Bayonne. Marshal Serrano delays the contemplated attack on the Carlists in the North until the troops under his command have been increased to 20,000. It is reported that Bismarck sent to King Amadeus ten million frances to be used in putting down the insurrection.

SPAIN AND THE HOLY SEE.

It is reported from Madrid that the Pope has written a letter to Senor Zorrilla on the subject of the relations between Spain and the Holy See, in which he says if Spain desired to be reconverted to the Mother Church, the principle of religious liberty must be modified. Tolerance of public worship the church will not objected to but the Catholic religion must be restored to its proper supremacy in the realm. The superintendance of the schools must be remitted to the priesthood, and civil marriages and register of births must be abolished.

THE SPANISH ELECTION TROUBLES.

A letter from Emilo Castelar explains the troubles in Spain and the cause of the election outrages. He said the opponents of the Ministerialists were outraged by arrests and imprisonments and the polls surrounded by Ministerialists to prevent opponents reaching them. The forces of the army and navy were sent to the polls in regiments in line of battle, and their votes were given them by their officers. Besides this, the returns were falsified, and in some districts the judges of the election turned enormous Republican majorities into minorities by a system of counting similar to that of Tammany. Many Spaniards desire a republic, and almost all object to a foreign dynasty; the election outrages were plainly announced from the fatal day in which, through corruption and English policy, a foreign dynasty was placed at the head of Spain. He explains the combination of Radicals, Republicans, and Bourbons, on the ground that all are united in the national cry for Independence, holding to the formula of "The Government of Spain by Spaniards."

GERMANY.

FRATERNAL VISIT.

BERLIN, May 1.—Prince Humbert, of Italy, is shortly expected here to return the recent visit of Prince Frederick Charles to the royal family of Italy.

FRANCE.

STEAMER ARRIVED.

BREST, May 1.—Arrived—St. Laurent, from New York.

NOTES FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE Russian language is, by ukase, made compulsory in the schools of Poland.

IT is computed by an English journal that London will contain 6,000,000 of inhabitants in 1900.

THE French press unanimously approve the abolition of passports between England and France.

STRIKES are chronic in England, where the laboring classes seem to be on a strike about five-fifths of the year.

VICTOR EMMANUEL is said to be the best public speaker, oratorically, of all the potentates in Europe; manly and self-possessed.

AN extensive business in Paris to-day, is the manufacture of various "relics" of the Franco-Prussian war, and the sale thereof.

CONSIDERABLE trouble has been experienced by Americans traveling abroad, from having omitted to procure passports before leaving home.

THE Swedish Reichstag has adopted by a large majority a bill abolishing the privilege of releasing from liability to military service by the payment of a sum of money.

AN official report on Jamaica, which is shortly to be laid before Parliament, shows that the condition of the Island has greatly improved since the introduction of the new Constitution four years ago.

THE editor of the Messager de la Marine was arrested safely by the Germans at Thirty-six Francais, and conveyed immediately to Rheims for publishing an article offensive to the Prussian military authorities.

THE indictment for perjury found against Tichborne Orton, enumerates twenty-six distinct charges. Curiously enough, the bonds which he issued, and which enabled him to carry on his case as long as he did, may prove the worst stumbling block in his path, for the indictment for forgery rests wholly on his having signed them with the name of "Arthur Orton, Esq., Surgeon."

It is improbable, however, that he will ever be convicted on either indictment, provided his trial is delayed until the prejudice against him partially subsides.

CONNECTICUT.

Governor Jewell Inaugurated.

NEW HAVEN, CT., May 1.—Governor Jewell was inaugurated to-day. Fully 20,000 persons attended the inaugural exercises. The Governor read his message to the joint Assembly this afternoon. It is brief, taken up with business matters. The State debt has been reduced $881,000. The message recommends stricter banking laws, exemption of savings bank deposits loaned on real estate from taxation, and raising the interest on the school fund. He deprecates taxing premium notes and mutual life companies, and advises care in the creation of town debts. In appropriations he advises close examination and prudence.

KENTUCKY.

Bank President Robbed.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 1.—The President of the Bank of Columbia, in Adair county, was robbed on Monday afternoon by five men. He has offered a reward of twenty-five hundred dollars for them, or one thousand for either. The raid was one of the most daring ever made, and the murderous villains got about $70,000, mostly in bonds.

A lad named McCarter, about ten years old, started to run across the Street Railroad track, on Portland avenue this morning, in front of a street car, but was knocked down, run over and killed almost instantly.

VERMONT.

State Republican Convention—Grant and Colfax Endorsed.

BELLOWS FALLS, May 1.—The State Republican Convention to choose delegates to National Convention at Philadelphia, was held at this place to-day. Hon. Fredk. Billings, Woodstock presided. Resolutions reaffirming Republican doctrine and declaring Grant & Colfax to be first choice of State for President and Vice-President were passed. Jno. Gregory Smith, Horace Fairbanks, Benj. H. Steele and Geo. W. Grandly were chosen delegates at large to Philadelphia.

THE name of Charles Francis Adams was not mentioned as prominently yesterday as on the day previous. It can not be denied that his strength is decreasing with the delegates. As Mr. Adams retires Mr. Greeley advances. It is true that the former has no special partisan here in his interest, and it may be that there is strength enough divided around among the representatives of all the States to secure him the nomination, after the froth and foam have cleared away. The indications now are that the Sage of Chappaqua is the coming man. Davis will go to the wall as soon as the attempt to howl him through is understood. Palmer and Trumbull are without any special strength, save as the material for the second place, and the same may be said of Brown.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—The schooner Jennie Graham capsized in Lake Huron on Tuesday. Captain Graham, one sailor and the cook were drowned. The vessel was light, and bound for Saginaw.

CONGRESS.

The Tariff Bill.

INDIAN LANDS.

Affairs in the Navy.

TEA AND COFFEE TAX REMOVED.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1872.

SENATE.

The bill was passed changing the time for holding United States Courts for the Western District of Wisconsin.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

A bill was passed repealing the provisions of army appointments, act of 1870 prohibiting promotions in the staff of the army.

THE BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD DEPOT.

Mr. Patterson from the Committee on the District of Columbia reported without amendment the House bill to confirm the action of the Aldermen and Councils of the city of Washington, designating a depot site for the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad and for other purposes.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN THE FAR WEST.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill authorizing the terms of the United States District Court be held at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory. Also, without amendment, the House bill to fix the terms of the United States District Courts in the Eighth District.

Mr. STOCKTON, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill referring to the Committee on Claims, the claim of the representatives of the late Rear Admiral Dahlgreen, for the use of his gun by the United States Government.

ELECTIONS IN TERRITORIES.

The bill to regulate elections in Washington and Idaho Territories, was passed.

THE EXPERIMENTS WITH CANNON.

The Senate then took up the naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. CHANDLER on behalf of the Committee on Naval affairs, moved an amendment appropriating $40,000 to make experiments in converting smooth bore guns in the navy into rifled guns.

Upon this amendment a long discussion arose, in the course of which Messrs. Trumbull and Stevenson charged the Navy Department with extravagance and mal-administration. Messrs. Cragin, Frelinghuysen and Conkling, defended the Department and the Secretary of the Navy. The amendment was finally rejected.

Mr. STEVENSON offered an amendment providing that the pay of the Chief Engineers in the Navy for the next fiscal year shall be the same as that now fixed by law for Naval constructors. The amendment was then passed and the Senate at 8 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

At the morning hour bills were reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, and acted on by the House. Among them were the following: Regulating the mode of making private contracts with Indians. Passed. To authorize the United States Circuit Court for Florida to make partition of the reservation of land of the Miami Indians. Passed. To provide for the sale of certain Indian lands in Kansas. Passed. Authorizing the removal of restrictions on the alienation of certain Miami Indian lands in Kansas. Passed. To provide for the removal of the Kansas tribe of Indian Territory, and to dispose of their lands to actual settlers only. Passed.

THE TARIFF BILL.

At close of the morning hour the House went into Committe of the Whole on the Tariff Bill, and was addressed by Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, who gave notice that he would open the general debate on Friday next, move to strike out the enacting clause, and direct the Committee on Ways and Means to report back a substitute, offered on behalf himself and Mr. Maynard. He said he believed he was serving the country in treating protection at all times. He referred to the pending bill as a poor, faithless thing, known only by its number, and a cruel satire on the catch word "Tariff" and a reversal of reform by which it was hoped it would be popularized. He trusted that in 1876 the world would find America a free and untaxed nation with the whole Internal Revenue system abolished.

Mr. WOOD said the Democratic party was in favor of the abolition of the internal revenue system.

Mr. BROOKS—and in favor of increasing tariff duties.

Mr. WAKEMAN spoke in favor of protection.

Mr. STEVENSON was the next speaker. Referring to the immense reserve in the treasury he spoke of Secretary Boutwell as the most magnificent Nisee that the world had ever known. He supported the bill as one which contained no selfish projects or "jobs," as one of revenue reform and a pledge and earnest of honesty on which he congratulated the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. CONNOR followed in a free trade speech.

THE "RAILROAD ACCOUNTS" BILL.

The Committee rose, and Mr. NEGLEY withdrew the bill introduced by him last Monday providing for the settlement of the accounts of railroads in which the United States had interested. It on information that some of his constituents were interested in it, but he had since learned that such was not the fact, and as he felt no interest in it he withdrew it.

The House then took a recess till seven o'clock —the evening session to be devoted to territorial business.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

River Report.

PITTSBURGH, May 1, 3 P. M.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours.

STATIONS.	RISE.		FALL.	
	Feet.	In's.	Feet.	In's.
Cairo	0	0	2	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	10
Davenport	0	0	0	0
Louisville	0	0	0	2
Memphis	0	0	1	7
Nashville	0	0	0	11
New Orleans	0	4	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	4	0	0
Shreveport	0	0	0	5
St. Louis	0	3	0	0
St. Paul	0	0	0	8
Vicksburg	0	1	0	0

GENERAL NEWS.

THE highest taxpayer in the city of Berlin is a man who once sold matches in the streets of that city. "Match him."

MANY New York brokers and others are signing a pledge to pay one for the liquor which they drink, and to drink no liquor for which others pay.

SOME enterprising citizens of New York have had beautiful gardens laid out on the roofs of their houses, where they are able to raise the choicest flowers.

A VIRGINIA paper says: "The Governor is about to commission four hundred colonels of militia, that being the number of Virginians over twenty-one who have not titles already."

LOCAL prohibition is not popular in the New York Legislature, and the bill now before it will probably be defeated.

AT least two-thirds of all the journalists employed on the New Orleans press at present are reported to have served in the rebel army, and not a few of them were very badly wounded.

GEN. SHERIDAN has notified the Secretary of War that troops are on their way to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory.

A MEETING was recently held at Nottingham, England, sympathizing with the Tichborne claimant. Quite a sum of money was raised.

LARGE cash remittances from England have been received at Salt Lake, in part payment for mining property recently purchased by English capitalists.

A BALTIMOREAN, for many years engaged in trade with India, is now in Mobile, and has been trying to arrange for the establishment of an extensive tea-garden. He has carefully examined into the matter, and is confident that tea will not only grow there, but will prove a most profitable crop.

HERE is a new phase of theatrical delight. Every evening the New York Grand Opera House is perfumed by an ingeniously contrived fountain placed in the vestibule, which throws a stream of cologne to the height of four feet and then breaks into a beautiful spray. Every ten minutes the perfume is changed. Between the acts hundreds of visitors flock to the fountain to dip their handkerchiefs in the basin. The odor which penetrates the auditorium is said to be exquisite.

NO city has reaped so great benefit from the acquisition of Alaska as San Francisco, furnishing, as she does, the most natural and convenient market for the trade of that territory. Previous to the purchase of Alaska the San Francisco trade in this line was confined almost wholly to a small proportion of those produced in Siberia, while now she has absorbed not only the Alaska trade, but much of that from Siberian. It having been demonstrated to dealers that her facilities are superior to those furnished by any other market. Raw furs to the amount of more than two million dollars in value were last year imported directly to San Francisco.

THE returns of immigration statistics for the first three months of the current year at the port of New York show a total, in round numbers of 29,000, of which 4,000 were Irish, while 12,500 were Germans, and 1,200 British. Until two or three years ago the Irish kept up with the Germans, but since then the Germans have gone far ahead of the Irish. Those acquainted with the subject say that the Irish immigrants hereafter will be comparatively small, while the signs are that the German immigration will attain greater proportions than ever.

THE "Church of England Balance Sheet," recently prepared, shows that the average annual receipts of the Church in England are £10,154,152, of which £2,000,000 are from ancient endowments, and £2,250,000 from endowments acquired since the Reformation. The annual voluntary contributions amount to £5,466,000. Four hundred thousand pounds sterling are given every year for the relief of the poor, £600,000 to foreign missions, and £650,000 goes towards church building and restoration.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 1.—Sugar and Molasses, nothing done. Whisky 90@94c. Coffee 18½@20¾c. Cotton steady; sales of 1,300 bales; good ordinary 21¾c; low middlings 22¾c; middings 23¾c.

Ladies, Gents' and Children's Lysle Thread and Berlin Gloves, Kid Gloves, Ladies Doe Skin Gauntlett Gloves, Gents' Fine Caster Gloves, English Dog Skin Gloves, Driving Gloves. **A large assortment of New Goods, just received at the New Stand Stocking Store, No. 30 Fifth avenue.** DEGELMAN & BLACK.

HOME NEWS.

Boy Wanted.—To make himself generally useful in our composing room. Call this afternoon between two and five o'clock.

For Rent.—A large room on second floor of GAZETTE building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. This room is a very desirable one for an office. For terms, &c., apply at the GAZETTE Counting Room.

Wilberforce University.—Mr. John Cousins, the General Agent, is here on his annual visit in the interest of the above named institution, and as they are both so well and favorably known here they need no comment.

Woman Suffrage Association.—Rev. W. Fulton will lecture in the First U. P. Church, seventh avenue, (W. J. Reid, pastor,) on Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, before the W. S. A. Subject—"Why should women vote." Admittance free.

Applications for Divorce.—In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, the following applications for divorce were made: Mary E. Morgan vs. D. W. Morgan; Richard Hancox vs. Jane Hancox; Philopena Shanber vs. John Shanber; Henrietta F. Bennett vs. Artemus H. Bennett, and Eliza A. Dravo vs Horner C. Dravo. A subpœna was awarded in each case.

The Allegheny Letter Carriers have collected and delivered the following amount of mail during the month of April:

	Delivered.	Collected.
Mail Letters	61,799	26,964
Drop Letters	7,609	2,586
Papers	32,495	1,153
Total	101,351	30,708

A Good Appointment.—Judge McCandless, Thomas Steel, Esq., and Captain Devenny, upon whom the duty devolved to appoint an assistant inspector of boilers for this marine district, have conferred the appointment on Captain Alonzo Batchelor, a gentleman whose long participation in the commerce of our rivers has given him a thorough practical acquaintance with the duties of his office, and whose well-known sterling integrity of character is a guarantee that those duties will be honestly and impartially performed. A better appointment could not have been made.

The New License Court

The Quarter Sessions Court—Judges Sterrett and Stowe on the bench—will meet this morning at nine o'lock, for the purpose of approving of the bonds of those who have already applied for licenses under the new law. Some forty-five applications have been made, the first under the new law. Those who have not already applied will be obliged to wait until the first of August.

Public Entertainments.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The Necromancer of Egypt" continues to draw large audiences at this theatre. The indications now are that the piece is to have an immense run during the two weeks of its exhibitions here.

ART GALLERY.—If any fail to see the fine collection of pictures at the Art Gallery, before the close of the spring season, which will occur soon, it will be a source of regret to them until they have another opportunity.

Caplas Cases.

In the District Court yesterday, a caplas was ordered to be issued in each of the following cases:

J. B. Murphy vs. Jesse Reed; action for damages on account of defamatory words spoken, by defendant, in alleging that plaintiff was broken up and worthless, and that he was a prisoner in jail on a charge of forgery. Bail required in the sum of $1,000.

J. P. McPherson and Malinda McPherson, his wife, vs. Sarah Snare; action for slander. Bail, $500.

Police Committee Meeting.

The Police Committee of City Councils held a stated meeting yesterday afternoon at the Mayor's office. The monthly pay rolls were presented and passed upon. That of the police force amounted to $9,548.87. Michael Egan was appointed driver for the City and County Express. The committee applied to purchase horses and harness for the "Black Maria" asked for instructions with regard to price to be paid, &c. They were authorized to make the purchases as soon as possible, at the most reasonable rates that could be secured. The committee was appointed to procure counsel for the prosecution of the murderer of Officer John Slack.

News From the Rural Districts.

NORTH FAYETTE, April 30, 1872.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Thinking your readers in the city would like to hear at least occasionally from the rural districts, I drop you a line from the South Side. The farmers have been busy the last month sowing their oats and preparing the ground for corn. The want of rain has retarded the ploughing of stiff sward, and all over the country you will see fields partly plowed waiting for rain—the grain and grass are making a poor show thus far—the apple trees from all appearances will blossom profusely—peaches will be scarce.

The Fayette Farmers' Club have an exhibition of stock, farm implements, &c., and a social interchange of views on what they *know about farming*, on Thursday the 16th of May at the thriving village of Oakdale, Pan Handle Railroad. A third festival occurs in the month of June at Hill's station, Chartiers Railroad, on Thursday, 9th day of May. So you see the farmers are alive to their interests, and no doubt the agricultural implement men will be on hand with their latest improvement. There is quite a fellow feeling springing up between the farmers and the inventors of labor saving machinery.

The undersigned had the misfortune to old and respected citizen of Upper St. Clair, Tp. Mr. Amos Holland's, and also the death of Mr. McCabe, of South Fayette Tp., have cast a gloom over the community, both having been in active health until a short time before their decease. The family of your enterprising undertaker, Alex. Aakin, of Fourth avenue, has been well provided for in the last Will and Testament of Mr. McCabe. David Aakin, Jr. receiving the one-third of his real estate, including the valuable coal works now in successful operation on the Chartiers Railroad.

Politics are beginning to *phiz*, and I see by your paper that Gen. Griffin on Upper St. Clair, is willing to go back to the Legislature; and I would just say here, that no more worthy man or one deserving the confidence of the South Side than Mr. Griffin can be found. I see Mr. John Espy is going to try a hand at Commissioner. He is a worthy man, upright and honest, and is a successful farmer, and would make a good officer.

SOUTH SIDE.

ORMSBY COUNCIL.

Regular Monthly Meeting Last Night.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ormsby Borough Council was held last evening at the engine house, the following named members being present: Lutz, McClurg, West, Mellinger and Burgess Atkinson.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The bond of the treasurer, Mr. John Larimer, was received and the amount of the bond fixed at ten thousand dollars. On motion, it was approved.

The following officers elect then received the oath administered by Burgess Atkinson. John Larimer, Treasurer; Frederic Nolfy, Street Commissioner; Joseph McCoy, High Constable.

The street expenses for the month of April, as shown by Commissioner Nolfy's report, amounts to $109.25. Warrants were issued for the amount. Warrants were also issued for other bills, amounting to $70.96.

A warrant was issued in favor of Mrs. Ann Keifer, for $30, for attending two weeks upon a small-pox patient.

The bill of Mr. John Nilrad, also for attending a smax-pox patient, was returned by Finance Committee, with recommendation not to pay it. The bill is $75. The treasurer thought the patient was well, and being a young man having a good position, he considered him able to pay his own bills. On motion of Mr. Alston the bill was rejected.

The Burgess then read a communication from the South Side Medical Society, asking the Council of Ormsby to make an appropriation to their society for the purpose of starting a free dispensary for the use of poor people.

On motion Mr. McClurg and the Burgess were appointed a committee to investigate the matter, with power to act till the next meeting.

The borough will pay all bills for drugs used by poor people from Ormsby, on prescription issued by the Dispensary.

The Committee on Fire and Gas reported bills amounting to $118.16 for which warrants were issued.

Mr. J. H. Sarg, who contracted to build the engine house at $6,800, presented an extra bill of $181 for extra work on the building not specified in the contract, making the whole bill $7,281. There has been paid $3,400, leaving a balance of $4,881.

Mr. Alston moved that the bill be referred to the Finance Committee with power to act. It having been demonstrated to dealers that her facilities are superior to those furnished by any other market. Raw furs to the amount of more than two million dollars in value were last year imported directly to San Francisco.

The House then took a recess till seven o'clock —the evening session to be devoted to territorial business.

BREVITIES.

THE flowers may be removed from the hot-houses now.

THE Allegheny Parks look fresh and verdant since the rain.

MICHAEL EGAN will officiate as driver of the "Black Maria."

THE police force of the city, including subs, numbers 182 men.

ASSISTANT CONTROLLER NEWMAN, it is said, meditates resigning.

THE case of the murdered policeman will be most effectually sifted.

THE police, after to-day, will go off duty at five, instead of six in the morning.

FOUR COMPANIES of the Duquesne Greys will go to Steubenville on Decoration Day.

LET your advertisements have something of the dash in them, without gnat exaggeration.

A LITTLE CHILD was run over last evening in East Liberty by a buggy, and seriously injured.

FOR SALE.—A good paying route on the morning dailies. For particulars enquire at this office.

THE new Methodist church, South Pittsburgh, is progressing finely, and is expected to be soon under roof.

YOU can't eat enough in one week to last you a whole year, and you can't advertise on that plan either.

M. SWARTZWELDER, Esq., will probably be one of the counsel for the prosecution in the Stack murder case.

ACKERMAN, the brakeman noticed elsewhere as having been injured at the transfer station, died last night.

THE Pleasant Valley Railway Company are completing their double track on the Pittsburgh side of the river.

A BRILLIANT LIGHT, as from a fire in the vicinity of Mount Washington, illuminated the hill portion of the city this morning.

POOR JOHN SMITH—at least we suppose he is—had his hand smashed yesterday morning between two bars of iron at Sligo Mills.

AFTER Monday the fare on the Central Passenger Railway will be changed to ten cents from any point up, and five cents from any point down.

THE GUNS of Knap's battery, which lay in the skating park on Robinson street, were yesterday removed to a warehouse on the South Diamond, Allegheny.

AT A MEETING of the Police Committee of Allegheny Councils, held last evening, the monthly pay roll of the police was approved, amounting to $3,385.68.

PARASOLS are becoming more plenty on the streets, and serve the double purpose of preventing freckles and boys of recognition from those to whom they wish to "cut."

THERE are now 215 locomotives on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway, and the road has more business than it can do. Who says we have not use for another east and west road?

THE Brady's Bend Iron Company has purchased 5,000 tons of Connellsville coke. It is said to be so much better and purer than any other, that a great saving in the manufacture of iron will result.

THE Brady's Bend Iron Company is running regularly, paying regularly, and as a consequence is making money. It is the greatest establishment in this region and all classes will rejoice at its prosperity.

THE BIG BELL, having received about half a dozen notices in the papers for every foot of its ascent, yesterday morning, by its ringing two or three times, has announced that it had its reached its destination.

THE charter of the St. Clair Incline Plane Company was received yesterday. The plane is to run from the head of Twenty-seventh street, East Birmingham, to the top of the hill, an easy distance of 1,000 feet.

THE pay roll of the Salary Department for April handed in at the Controller's office yesterday, amounts $2,558.33; for the Street Department for the same month, $962.50; the Fifth Avenue Market House, $61.66; the Plantation, $40.

THE Allegheny Council Committee on fire engines, held a meeting last evening, at which they decided to ask Councils to authorize them to purchase a new hose and ladder truck, as the old one was very much worn and almost unfit for service.

WE are indebted to Messrs. J. W. Pittock & Co. for Cincinnati papers of yesterday morning. The firm are receiving a large number of extra copies each day, which may be had at their counter each evening, as early as they can be had anywhere.

A LITTLE boy who chalked his own hat, in his haste to get out of the conductor's reach, jumped from the cars on Sarah street, Birmingham, and falling, came very near being run over by a passing wagon. He will be boys, regardless of the advice of older persons.

WE direct the attention of our readers this morning to the statement, or exhibit, made by the Real Estate Bank, one of our healthiest and most flourishing financial institutions. The exhibit is most gratifying, and intelligently on such matters should carefully examine it.

MR. RUFF, the father of the boy who was arrested Tuesday morning for running away from him, arrived here from Shermantown and took his son home with him. The boy, we learn, became satisfied by his brief experience away from home, as he expressed his willingness to return.

A SLIGHT fire occurred yesterday morning on Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny, in a house owned by Mr. Watson. The fire caught from a defective stove-pipe hole, and was put out by using a gas pipe. The flames were promptly extinguished by the engines. Loss about fifty dollars.

THE work of grading Preble avenue, Allegheny, is now completed. The people of the Ninth ward want very much to have the Western avenue Passenger Railway company to extend their track on Preble avenue, and suggest that this would be a good time to commence the work.

AUGUST ACKERMAN, a brakeman employed on the Pennsylvania railroad, was seriously injured on Tuesday night about eleven o'clock, at the Transfer depot. While assisting to shift some cars he was caught between two bumpers and seriously crushed. He was removed to the Soldier's Home.

THE HOUSE of Mr. Michael Peterman was entirely destroyed by fire Tuesday afternoon at Sandy Creek. The fire caught in the roof, from sparks, and so rapidly did it spread that none of the furniture was saved. The loss is about eighteen hundred dollars, with a very small insurance.

A LITTLE daughter of Mr. John Awis, Manager at Sligo, aged about fourteen years, jumped a rope about one hundred times a couple of days ago, and, drinking a quantity of cold water at the time, died from its supposed effects Tuesday night. She was a very intelligent child and the parents have our sympathy in their sad bereavement.

A COUNTRYMAN, in asking what he supposed to be the sale of a horse, to a couple of sharps yesterday, for $100, received in two fifty-dollar notes, gave a genuine "X," and the fellows went around a corner to get change so as to be able to give the countryman the odd dollar. They didn't return, but Jonathan wasn't anxious to sell his beast, anyway.

MR. JOHN COSENS is in the city, endeavoring to obtain contributions for the Wilberforce University, owned and controlled by colored people, and located near Xenia, Ohio. He comes well recommended and endorsed, and represents an institution that is well established, having a Faculty of seven Professors and over one hundred students in attendance.

A YOUNG lady writes to us from a neighboring village as follows:

Those brass lockets, or charms, that some of our young sports carry have a tendency to make them round shouldered. Those ornaments are not considered stylish unless about the size of a bread tray, and when they are hung in the sunshine, wearers look as if they were carrying a brass kettle in front of them.

We are requested to state on behalf of the Lincoln Literary Society, in reply to the challenge of the Trinity Society, published in the GAZETTE of Tuesday, to re-discuss the subject which they recently debated, and which was decided in favor of the Lincoln Society, that it would be unprofitable both to the societies and the public to comply. They are willing, however, to take up a new subject and discuss it with them, after due time is allowed for preparation.

HON. ANDREW STUART, who was a member of Congress from the Washington district in 1853-4, died yesterday at Washington City. The deceased was formerly a resident of Steubenville, and at one time editor of the Steubenville *Union*, a Democratic paper.

JOHN STUART, a resident of Washington, Mr. John D. Stuart, of this city, is a brother of the deceased. The remains will pass through this city this morning *en route* for Steubenville for interment.

THE ladies connected with the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will give an ice cream festival this evening, at the parlor of the Methodist Book Concern Building, on Smithfield street, the proceeds of which will be applied to the replenishment of the treasury of the society. An exceedingly enjoyable affair may be expected and those who may find it convenient to attend will, by so doing, not only contribute to a most worthy object, but spend a most pleasant evening.

IN a circular issued from the headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic, at New York, by order of General Burnside, which announces that the Annual Meeting of the Association Day, the following beautiful suggestion is made, which is well worthy of consideration: "In addition to the strewing the graves with flowers, it is suggested that the ladies join with flowers and shrubs, so that, when we are gone, the seasons in their ceaseless round may, in our stead, adorn the sleeping places of our comrades."

WHEN the "Black Maria" shall have been rigged out for service, it will be unnecessary thereafter to hold prisoners who are to go to Claremont from Saturday night until Monday morning, in the Central station house, as has been done before, as all who can be "sent up" Monday morning. The work house sentences are usually pretty numerous Sunday morning, and this change in the *regime* will not only be a welcome one to the prisoners themselves, but will prove a saving of several dollars per week to the city.

ABOUT two o'clock yesterday morning the police found a man, giving his name as George West, who said he had been robbed of $275. He came in on the Allegheny Valley railroad and was met at the depot by two young men who kindly offered to show him a boarding place. When they proceeded some distance he invited his two companions to drink. When they saw his money they assaulted him, took his pocket book and carpet-sack and kicked him out of the house. He was very much confused and could not tell where the robbery was committed.

AT the close of one of Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm's orations in Ohio, the other day, she asked if any male citizen was present who was opposed to woman suffrage; if so, she would like to have him stand up and give his reason. To the surprise of nearly every one present, the serious-minded chaplain of the Ohio Penitentiary arose. Some one hinted to Mrs. Swisshelm his calling and position, when Mrs. Swisshelm inquired if he had any women in the Penitentiary. "Yes," responded the chaplain, "we have twelve, and they make more trouble than the whole nine hundred men."

THE condition of our streets gets daily worse instead of better. The dust is a veritable plague —dust composed of the particles of a winter's filth, of tar and muck, building materials, of the contents of ash barrels, of all manner of offal and filth. There never was such a sight seen as that which any of our streets now present. People are choked as they walk, tradesmen's goods are ruined, and the furniture in our houses is spoiled. It is natural for the tax-payers to believe that somebody ought to provide a remedy for this. Are our Street Commissioners, or the Board of Health, utterly powerless to abate this terrible nuisance?

THE coming summer admonishes us to prepare for the approach of cholera. It is on the wing, and before we are aware of it, may be upon us. Its progress has heretofore been directly westward, and already in many portions of the east its dreadful presence has filled the air with lamentation and woe. We should look to the cleanliness of the city. It is very filthy in places. The condition of the alleys and by-ways and out-of-the-way places should be looked into, and people who will not remove the nuisance should be compelled to forsake their native filth as a measure of public safety, if not of decency and morality. Councils should see to this in time.

THE lists of passengers by the European steamers ought not to pass unnoticed by the hotel-keepers of our city. High prices, poor fare and bad accommodations are producing their inevitable results. *Paterfamilias* begins to see that he can take his family across the ocean for rather less money than it costs to spend a season at Long Branch or Newport. Rest is not to be had at most of our hotels, and fresh air is charged for so much a mouthful. To sleep in a small room with whitewashed walls, to eat poor food, badly cooked, and to be made a victim of unlimited extortion, are infictions that people will not go on enduring forever. Our hotel-keepers at summer places of resort ought to take the hint, or they will find they have killed the goose that laid the golden egg.

BOCK BEER has commenced to moisten the throats of all true disciples of Gambrinus. This beverage is wrongly termed "Buck beer" by many, owing doubtless to the signs usually displayed in front of the saloons representing a stag or "buck" engaged in a wrestle with a votary of Bacchus. This simile is doubtless derived from the fact that the beverage was first made in Einbock, where a grand opening occurred each spring in the cellars of the brewery. Two days before the opening occurs the official testing. In ancient times three lords of the cup were dressed in stag leather, seated upon a bench. They drank the "bock" from two pots, and if at the expiration of an hour they could not stand up, the beer received the verdict of approval. If, however, they were able to stand up, the beer was pronounced a failure.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Before Alderman Anderson Mrs. Betty Barr made information against her husband, Frederick Barr, for surety of the peace and desertion. Arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

Hugh Crawford, an honest countryman, visited the city and was spending his leisure time in a stroll around town, seeing the elephant. While passing a clothing store owned by E. Bernstein, on Liberty, between Third and Fourth, one of the above mentioned store, endeavored to entice him into the store by praises of his stock, and because he refused to come in and buy the clothing he had on, was assaulted by the owner, as catching him by the arm and trying to pull him into the store. Crawford sues McTigh on a charge of assault and battery before Alderman Anderson. Defendant gave bail for court.

Before Alderman Gerst, in the Lawrenceville district, Mary Ann Hamilton made information against Hugh Crawford before Alderman Anderson, charging him with disorderly conduct. No reasons alleged, but perhaps Crawford's refusing to comply with the wishes of the clerk is the ground for the charge. Gave bail for court.

George W. N. Yost having been sentenced for two years, was taken over to the penitentiary on Tuesday. It is rumored that his many friends will make strong efforts to have him pardoned.

George Wade, on a charge of disorderly conduct, was sent to the workhouse for twenty days.

Mayor Blackmore had twenty-seven cases yesterday at the morning hearing.

C. E. McKellenus, a vender of patent medicine, made information of David De Hannlo, a boarder in the Pittsburgh Female College, before Alderman Anderson, charging him with larceny by bailee. It seems, from the statement of McKellenus, that a bottle which contained some valuable physiological specimen became mislaid, and he sent the boarder to search the room, the property to his own use. W. H. De Hannlo, a son of the defendant, then sued McKellenus for assault and battery upon his wife. The matter was finally settled by restoring the property and striking off costs.

G. Shunk was yesterday brought before Justice Barker of the South Side, charged with obstructing a legal attachment for debt. He paid a fine and was released. Mr. Lorenz, of Lorenz & Hiltt is most certainly entitled to credit for his manly conduct in thus endeavoring to put down such a malicious mischief in breaking door and window of tenant houses belonging to the glass company. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

James Duffy was charged with keeping a ferocious dog which Mrs. McDonough says has bitten two of her children at different times. A warrant issued.

David Hunter confessed to being a vagrant and was sent to the Work House for ninety days.

James Zoller was before Mayor Blackmore yesterday morning, on the charge of aggravated assault and battery, preferred by Isaac Bignell. Bignell and Coleraigh, of Rowe, Boggs and Co.'s Planing Mills, had some words with Zoller, which resulted in the latter striking Bignell a severe blow on the head with a stick, knocking him down, and kicking him in the face until he became insensible. His appearance seems fully to corroborate his statement, his features resembling those of a defeated prize fighter. Defendant was held to bail in $1,000 to answer the charges at court.

Captain W. W. Wilson yesterday made information against a woman named Minnie Kelly, charging her with keeping a disorderly house. Held for a hearing by Justice Krehan.

L. Saxon was arrested yesterday on a charge of obstructing streets. Mayor Callow fined him two dollars and costs.

R. Park and Albert Cruse were each fined three dollars and costs by Mayor Callow for disorderly conduct on a Western avenue street car.

Frank Lutz yesterday made information before Mayor Callow charging John Garley with disorderly conduct. Warrant issued.

Before Mayor Callow William Daugerfield charged Mary Ann and Wm. Barr with surety of the peace. Arrested and held for a hearing.

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